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THE JAPANESE HOMEWARD BOUND.

Arrival of the Niagara on the Coast of Africa.

Occupations, Resources, Amusements, Habits, Practices, Devices, Curiosity and Ingenuity of the Japs—Their Devotion to Gin Cock-tails and how they Acquired the Art of Making Them.

The Capers and Caprices of Tommy---He Indulges in Poetry.

Great African Outburst at St. Paul de Loando.

NEWS FROM THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.

FRIGATE NIAGARA, AT SEA, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1860.

I wrote last from St. Vincents, in the Cape de Verdes, from where we sailed on the 18th ult. We crossed the Equator in longitude 1° East, passed the solitary island of Annabona on the 31st, and now find ourselves deep within the Gulf of Guinea, in Africa, the sandy shores and barren country dimly visible from the deck, while the sea around us is of a dirty junk bottle greenish hue, caused by the fetid floods from the great river Congo, whose wide mouth opens only a few leagues north of our present position up the coast. But this is not all, for we find ourselves, unfortunately, with only a few scuttles full of coals on hand, not enough air to fan the lofty kites to sleep, and what is worse, short of water, and on an allowance of two quarts per man. We have already enjoyed these luxuries for four days, and although Loando, whither we are bound, is only fifty or sixty leagues from us, the chances are that we may remain cats-pawing about this horrid coast for as many weeks, should the winds stay locked up in the cheeks of Æolus, as they are at this writing. Up to the time, however, of our falling into this see-saw of ill-luck, we had sailed and steamed from Porto Grande at the rate of 7.5 knots per hour by log. This is a small average certainly, for a full blooded clipper, with a razor edge stern, a hollow bow and a run as fine as a needle, but yet she remains dull and sluggish and by no shifting of weights, that are practicable to move from aft to forward, can she be brought to an even keel,—which is our only hope for getting out the race-horse speed that has been claimed for her. She was built for speed, and everything seems to have been sacrificed to gain that end; but in despite of her huge bulk and apparent capacity, she is so filled up with boilers, bunkers and engines, that there is no available space left for hold, storage or water, and consequently with only room for tanks containing about 30,000 gallons—a considerable portion of which is so difficult to get at that the contents might almost as well have been left in the Croton reservoir. We are put on an allowance, which is an inconvenience and discomfort in low latitudes, with a vertical sun to parch one's mouth—by no means a pleasant or agreeable task to dwell upon. This matter, however, of the lack of water, might easily have been remedied had the ship been supplied with a condensing apparatus for reducing salt water to fresh. In fact the *Niagara* is the only large steam vessel in our Navy, and perhaps the sole exception in all the navies of the world, that is unprovided with this very necessary adjunct for the health and comfort of the teeming, cooped up, population on board. And although, as I am assured, the Captain and Chief Engineer applied to the proper authorities for an apparatus of this description to be prepared within ten days, at an estimated cost of $400—scarcely the price of the Cliquot and other wines our Japanese passengers guzzle in the same interval—yet the application was ignored on the score of want of time, when, indeed, the ship lay a good month at the Navy-Yard after the request had been submitted. And, so here we go, with long strides of ocean before us, few ports to bait at, and with barely enough moisture left in our throats to gasp out our indignation at whoever was responsible for this neglect. I presume that, in case the worst come to the worst, some contrivance might be improvised to supply the sick and ailing with a small quantity of greasy drippings of liquid from the donkey-engine, but, meanwhile, the rest of us have the consolation of knowing that, had a proper condenser been put on board, all hands might have swam in five thousand gallons of purely distilled water every day.

The Japanese complain sadly, yet politely, of this, to them, serious deprivation; for, although they are allowed double the quantity of their shipmates, yet it is not enough for their endless tea-drinkings, rice-boilings, rinsings, shavings, and their sprinkling style of bathing. From the princely profusion they were treated in the United States, their belief in our marine resources and power to serve or gratify them, almost amounts to delusion; and I feel satisfied that, since we have approached the shores of Africa, were they to call for a roast elephant or boiled lion, they would entertain no sort of doubt but that those dainties would be dished up before them at their usual hour for dinner. This trustful reliance, however, received a gentle shock a few days ago, when, with a mucky atmosphere, the mercury high in the tube, a closeness and dampness equal to the dismal swamp pervading the lower decks, flavored above by a very palpable aroma of musk of Niphon, from aloft the chief Kami modestly requested that the entire Embassy, consisting of one hundred and forty-six *soles*—allowing each individual the proper complement—might be furnished with a warm fresh water bath! It required a high effort of diplomatic dexterity to evade this requisition; and it was only, I believe, by offering them the temporary use of the galley coppers and engine-boilers, in lieu of better accommodation, and where the temperature is usually at a thousand degrees or so, that they were induced, gracefully, to decline. Had, however, the offer been accepted with the same warmth with which it was made, there would not, in all human probability, have been a Niphon pigtail left on board after a few minutes' immersion in those bathing tubs I have alluded to.

In other respects the Japanese have been as busy as any literary grubs could be the wide world over. There is never a moment, by light of day or lantern, that those who are not devoting their energies to chop-sticks or pipes, are diligently at work with pencils and rice paper, copying words out of dictionaries, transcribing school-books, poring over drawings, translating vocabularies, making tracings of maps, or saying their lessons in English. And all conducted, too, with a patience and studious attention united to a downright natural relish for the acquisition of learning and information, that is as remarkable as it is commendable. Moreover, in all their varied pursuits and occupations, which they have sedulously carried on ever since leaving New-York, there is no jar or discord, and they truly seem, so far as we may judge,—and in a position, too, and life on shipboard rather calculated to try the human temper,—to be the best natured people possible to imagine. They never say cross words, or even look them, but are kind, amiable, and courteous one toward the other,—and from the noble Kamis down to the ignoble cooks, they get on harmoniously and pleasantly, and their light musical laughter by day and night, greets our ears through the open skylight of their spacious cabins.

Even TOMMY TATEISH, though as thoroughly spoiled a young Pagan as ever worshiped idol, is not an exception to these studious and laughter-loving rules, and he attends devoutly at the knees of his good "Bonze" Chaplain, where he drinks in knowledge by the hour together. For drinks of a more stimulating and less intellectual complexion, he resorts with extreme regularity to the ward-room mess-table, especially at luncheon and dessert occasions, where, if any decoction or infusion of a saccharine nature in a fluid state are to be had, he makes no hesitation in stating his desires in that regard, declaring his appreciation o the merits of those preparations by the words, "Yerry go-it," meaning thereby "very good." TOMMY'S youthful imagination is likewise being taught to shoot, through the medium of a ship's musket and the drill of a sergeant of the guard He had some difficulty, however, in procuring this piece, for some evil-disposed person amongst our motley crew gave him a written order for it on a mythical corporal of marines, whilom named Cheeks, and it was only after a long and arduous search, enlivened by applications to the ship's cook, First Lieutenant, Captain of Fore-top, and other nautical dignitaries, that finally he was enabled to lay hands upon the desired weapon. I should estimate this musket to be nearly three times the length of Master TATEISH, but yet he manages to clasp it firmly to his breast and to go through a very creditable manual. When not engaged in the avocations I have named, he fills up the gaps of leisure by inditing more love-letters to the crinoline idols he left in America. Plain prose, however, no longer serves to assuage his tender griefs, and he has tossed off a small Japanese poem in perpendicular verse. As I have been supplied with a copy of this production, translated into horizontal rhyme, I take the liberty of appending it, especially as I feel confident that the young Niphon dandy, in blue blotting-paper vestments, has already made several transcripts for his imaginary sweet-hearts at home, and I therefore have no hesitation in giving it, perhaps in advance to the lady public. I also inclose the original in the Japanese lingo, which no doubt, has lost much of its harmony by the transfusion into the Anglo-Saxon idiom. The author particularly desires his adorers to have the poem set to music and sung to the tune of "Poppet goes the Weasel."

I.

"Three moons since first they met have sped,
The 'Flowery Flag' again waves o'er his head;
The salt sea dew is dashed from off the junk,*
While TATEISH, sad, sheds tears within his bunk.
He sends his prayers of love to distant girls,
Whose heavenly faces bloom amidst their curls,
While dreamy thoughts of fresh vermillion lips
Like birds on gaudy flowers their beauty sips.

II.

Of all the eyebrowed maidens he has seen,
'Tis thee dear ——, alone, he calls his Queen;
He sees those pearly teeth, he feels the kisses sweet,
And KOTOU 's down to touch those slender feet.
He flies now quick to great and good Tycoon,
Whose sun-like majesty lights and obscures the moon;
To him his slave will bow and beg to marry,
And ask not to be doomed his bowels to Hari Kari.

* A poetical license in alluding to the war steamer *Niagara*, of five thousands burthen, as a junk.

SAN PAULO DE LOANDO, Sunday, Aug. 12, 1860.

We arrived here on the 7th with swept bunkers, and found the difference of the ship's draft to be two feet six inches by the stern, so that instead of tipping her by the bow as was expected, notwithstanding all that has been done, she went down at the other end. Loando lies in 13° East longitude, and 8° South of the equator. It is one of the Portuguese possessions of the Angola District, formerly the great slave mart of nearly all the slave-buying world, and very recently the new dépôt chosen for the supplies and rendezvous of our African cruisers. The harbor is commodious, with good anchorage, and well protected by a narrow sandy tongue of an island breakwater, tufted here and there by clumps of slender cocoanut trees, which break the monotony of the blue water to seaward. At the southern extremity of this dry sandy spit, separated by scarcely a biscuit-toss from the mainland, rises a bluff point, decked by a few patches of green herbage and crowned by a once extensive citadel. But time and an insecure foundation have long since done their work, and now the fortress appears with one entire bastion sliding in a lop-sided hitch half-way down the steep. On the same level begins the town, straggling along the crest of the hill, till it ends in a red sterile bank of clay, or else rambling down to the sandy shores of the harbor in a mud-built, tenantless state of dilapidation, till they too are lost, and the panorama relieved by a few more cocoanut clumps, whose spider-legged stems seem scarcely stout enough to bear aloft on their dried-up, crackling tops, a single nut apiece. Such is the outward appearance of Loando, which some facetious naval joker designated the "Paris of Africa." To go on shore, as I did, the day after our arrival, the sensation produced to the eye and nose is novel, though by no effect of imagination can it be termed pleasant. Indeed, from the glowing accounts we had heard of this African Elysium we had pictured a terrestrial paradise, clothed with glorious tropical foliage, fountains leaping tumultuously from every suburban glen, and anthracite coal floating about the lovely harbor in gaily painted barges, towed by yacht-like steam-tugs. But alas! after wandering out here nearly a thousand miles from our track, we discovered that the rich coloring is mere *bosh*, that the pure limpid rills of water are drawn from a stream of muddy, and not unfrequently brackish river, about seven miles from the anchorage, dipped up by naked brutes of negroes into open casks of clumsy, leaky boats, by which process every cask has to be tasted before being pumped on board; to say nothing of the said boats being partially manned by ring-tailed monkeys and parroquets; and since neither specimens of natural history are cleanly in their habits, the Taster's task is by no means one to be envied. As for the coal, it lies stacked in great unsheltered heaps on the sandy shore, and it was only by pressing a few old lumps of miserable barges into service, and the towing of nearly all the boats and Kroomen of the shipping, that by incessant toil we have been able to get on board about one hundred tons per diem. But we must go on shore. There, at the landing of the town, is the American Store-house, beyond the Portuguese Custom-house, and all around twelve inches of dirty sand, trodden upon by hordes of nearly naked black, filthy, yelling, hooting, jabbering savages, whose oily carcases exhale the most nauseous odors possible for a civilized nose, unsupported by aromatic vinegar, to endure. The day I plunged into this sandy and atmospheric *mélange* of nastiness happened to occur on the advent of a new Captain-General, to relieve the officer in command of the Province. I was standing at a pulperia grog-shop—the fashionable hotel and billiard resort of the town—when I was startled by a sharp jan-fare of trumpets, and turning my visual organs up the narrow street, I beheld two heavy dragoons astride of chargers so very small, that had not the their feet would have rasped the sand. Then I saw a very little barouche with the smallest of wheels, olding the old Captain General, who was drawn by a pair of the most diminutive of mules, and guarded by a brace of aides-de-camps, while the whole cavalcade was brought up in rear by an escort of four dragoons. The sand and dust nearly obscured this Lilliputian display as they trotted by, but presently returning from the landing, amidst the banging of cannon from ships and port, the new Commander appeared. An hundred or more foot-soldiers presented arms, clouds of mishapen apes of black went hurrying and skurrying, screaming and chattering before the procession; whacked meanwhile, by scurvy wretches with sticks and bamboos to clear the way, until finally the dignitaries entered a church, where, with priests and flaring tapers, the keys of the tumble-down old fortress on the hill, and all the Angola dependencies, were formally turned over to the new incumbent. Day by day we see from the ship long strings of naked, emaciated blacks moving painfully along the beach towards the town, loaded down each with a hundred pound weight of beeswax on their heads, brought from hundreds of miles in the interior, forty to sixty days' journey "on the hoof," to be disposed of for a few copper *macus* here in Loando. And in the town, too, we behold gangs of the same miserable wretches, chained with heavy iron links and padlocks by the neck, and carrying—men and women together—large jars or breakers of water for the use of their Portuguese masters. Our Japanese passengers have been on shore in squads, but the negroes, like so many infernal demons, with frantic yells and leapings, so terrified and alarmed them, to say nothing of the stench, sand and heat, that they have not ventured a second visit. They have been received here by our own and the foreign men-of-war with the salutes and courtesies due to their ambassadorial rank; and to divert the humdrum life on board, they have purchased a poll-parrot and a couple of ring-tailed howling monkies, which last engaging creatures disport themselves with rope-yarn attachments to their slim loins on the elegant velvet carpets of the Kamis' cabins.

On our arrival we found the following ships of our squadron in port: The flag-ship *Constellation*, corvette *Marion* and steamer *Mystic*. The flag-ship sailed the day after our arrival, and after making an arduous cruise in a calm of fifty-six hours off the harbor, returned safely again on the 10th. She was absent, however, sufficiently long for the flag-officer to date his dispatches for the next mail "at sea," which shows he is a rational being, and thoroughly understands the views of the Government in the idle naval parade they have thought proper to keep up on this coast, to gratify the philanthropy of the English nation, when the ships might be so much more profitable, employed off Cuba or Porto Rico. A few hours after the flag-officer's return, the steam gun-boat *Mohican* arrived, with the news that on the 8th instant, at the mouth of the River Congo, she captured the American ship *Erie* with 896 slaves on board, together with ten of the owners of those captives. The ship in charge of a lieutenant and a passed midshipman has been sent to Monrovia, where the blacks are to be landed. This will save the Colonization Society the trouble and profit, which they must have experienced in shipping the negroes in store at Key West to the same destination at $140 per head. After landing the blacks just taken in the *Erie*, she will proceed to the United States. The American ship *Sebastian Cabot*, with coal for the squadron, arrived yesterday, after a long passage of 108 days from the Delaware. The *Marion* corvette has orders for home and will probably leave here in a few days, touching at Monrovia to land her Kroomen and then bound to Portsmouth, N. H.

So soon as the *Niagara* is coaled and watered, we shall once more turn our prow to the Southern ocean, in the direction of the Cape of Good Hope.

In matters other than those of a terrestrial character, I may add that on the evening of the 1st of August, between 7 and 8 o'clock, sea time, we saw a partial eclipse of the moon; and again while in this port we have seen every evening towards sunset some very remarkable black spots on the lower hemisphere of the sun, near the southern disk.

TRUE BLUE.

P. S.—AUG. 13.—I open my letter to say that the steam corvette *San Jacinto* arrived here yesterday, with intelligence that she had captured, on the 8th inst., at the mouth of the Congo River—the same day and place where the *Erie* was taken—the hemaphrodite brig *Storm King*, with 603 slaves on board. This vessel sailed from New-York last April, and *the Captain of her—Lockhart by name—made no hesitation in informing the officers of the San Jacinto that he had bribed the Deputy Marshal with $1,000 to let him depart from Sandy Hook.* The *Storm King* has gone to Monrovia to land her black freight, and from thence, with her prisoners, to the United States.

We also learn that the steamer *Sumpter* has taken a suspicious vessel, off Cabenda, with $12,000 in cash on board.

From Another Correspondent.

ON BOARD U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA, HARBOR OF ST. PAUL DE LOANDO, AFRICA, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1860.

At daylight on the 18th inst., having received our supply of coal, amounting to only 232 tons, (all that was in the possession of our agent,) and steam having been gotten up, the order "*All hands up Anchor*" was given, when we slowly moved out of the harbor of Porto Grande, and at nightfall the rocky surface and gray lines of the Cape de Verdes were lost to view. I do not wish to visit the place again, for a more miserable-looking town I never witnessed before. Not even a spear of grass or a tree are to be seen; no water to be procured; in short, the most expressive comparison I can institute, without meaning to be profane, is that it looks like h—l extinguished.

The only thing that can be said in praise of Porto Grande is that it has the largest and best bay in the Cape de Verde Islands—a bay capable of holding three hundred sail of large ships, and well sheltered under the high lands. It is well adapted for refitting in and acclimatizing the crews of vessels going to the African station, and a fine breeze is constantly stirring. The Government is building a new Custom-house at the bottom of the bay, on the east side, and a signal-post may be seen upon a hill at a short distance from the anchorage, which gives notice of whatever may be passing or approaching the Island.

Upon entering the bay you notice first a remarkably steep and high islet, called Bird Isle, which appears like a round sugar-loaf. One of the peaks on your right is remarkable for showing with distinct accuracy the profile of GEORGE WASHINGTON, which was first discovered by an American officer. The Governor-General of the Islands arrived the same day that we did, and, when our Captain learnt that he was exceedingly anxious to visit the ship, he, accompanied by his Secretary, called upon his Excellency officially, and also upon the English Consul-General, and extended them an invitation to come off. This they did just before sundown. A salute was fired of thirteen guns, the marines were drawn up on the quarter-deck, with arms presented, and the band played. Upon leaving, eleven guns were fired for the English Consul. After partaking of the hospitalities of the cabin, they were shown every part of the ship, going away decidedly pleased with their reception, and convinced that Uncle Sam's people knew how "to do things up right."

It was a singular coincidence (we having the Japanese on board) to meet with the Captain of an American bark, from Boston, at this port, who picked up a number of Japanese at sea, and conveyed them back to their own shores. The event was probably instrumental in bringing about our treaty with Japan, with so little trouble, and at so early a period.

The Japanese servants, with their usual curiosity, all went on shore, to endeavor to see and learn something.

The day after our departure we got into what we supposed to be the incipient northeast trades, and, wishing to be as economical as possible with our coal, the engines were stopped, propeller hoisted, fires extinguished, the huge telescopic smoke-stacks lowered, and the ship put under sail. The monotony of life on the ocean was now rendered more so than ever, by the sudden transition from a steamer to a sailing ship. The spars of the *Niagara* being tall, and the yards of proportionate length, she is capable of spreading 58,726 square feet of canvas, which would cover nearly 1⅓ acres of ground—but the wind not continuing fair, we were obliged a day or so afterwards to again get up steam, and compelled to adhere to it without intermission until we entered this port, totally out of coal and water, on the evening of the 6th inst.

To study aboard ship, or even to read for any length of time with satisfaction, is almost impossible, unless it may be with an old "salt," who has made the ocean his dwelling for some forty years. The weekly routine of the ship is comprised in going to quarters morning and evening for inspection, after which a prayer is delivered by the chaplain, and on every Sabbath a sermon is preached. Once a week the whole ship's company are beat to general quarters, when the magazines are open, the powder-boys busy in passing and repassing powder boxes, the great guns are cast loose and worked by their crews, boarders are called away, pikemen are posted to repel boarders, with marines stationed near them; the master gives his orders to put stoppers on such portion of the rigging as an active imagination suggests must have been shot away; the Captain stands upon the quarter-deck, with his Secretary, whose duty it is to take notes of the fight, and all the evolutions of an actual engagement at sea are gone through—together with the exercise at fire quarters, when an alarm with the ship's bell is rung, at which sentinels are placed at the falls of each boat, so that in an actual emergency there could be none of the inhuman desertion and infamous flight which marked the sad catastrophe of the *Arctic* a few years ago. Two hours in the morning and two in the evening the band practice upon the quarter-deck, during which time many are listening to the sweet strains of perhaps the "Red, White and Blue," "Home, Sweet Home," &c., whilst oftentimes the indomitable TOMMY may be seen parading the deck, with sword drawn, keeping time to the music.

During these exercises the Ambassadors are always to be seen, watching everything attentively in detail, smiling occasionally, and evidently well pleased with all the surprising performances going on in the different parts of the ship. Upon one occasion one of the 11-inch guns was fired with a shell, and the immense distance from the ship at which it exploded greatly astonished them. All of these manœuvres, which tend to increase the discipline of the crew and the efficiency of the ship, or anything of a warlike character, never fails to attract their undivided attention. I do not think there ever were a race of beings more intensely interested in the use of firearms than they are, and not long ago they discovered that they have not 100 muskets on board, which, they say, Capt. DUPONT promised to purchase for them in New-York. These were to have been for their own special use, and now they want to know if 50 of the 100 presented to the Tycoon cannot be given to them. What on earth they intend to do with them no one can tell; but they are greatly distressed about it, for 100 were purchased in Baltimore, when Capt. DUPONT told them he could get the same kind in New-York, and would do so upon their arrival. Many are constantly tinkering at their pistols, taking them apart and putting them together again.

The weather experienced since leaving the Cape de Verdes has been very pleasant. Being near the Equator, (which we crossed on the 30th July, in 2° 37' East longitude,) we certainly expected it to be hot; but owing to numerous white clouds constantly flitting across the sky, like angels robed in white, we were protected to a certain extent from the scorching rays of a vertical sun. Though the dews at night were so heavy that the moisture would run almost like rain off the awnings, yet beneath the shadows of the huge sails, that had succumbed to the steadiness of the gentle breeze, made deeper by the bright moonshine, and the illuminated image of the machine of our Saviour's agony—"The Southern Cross"—with its twinkling stars looking down upon us, made one forget that the distance from the Coast of Africa was not the greatest, and that the wearing of a thick coat at night was a decided improvement on a thin one. Innumerable graceful little flying fish were some days constantly attracting our attention. Being disturbed by our appearance in the water, or chased by a dolphin, they flew constantly across the waves ahead of us, and sometimes, not steering entirely clear of the ship, were caught up by the ever watchful "Japs," who, after showing them about for a while as great curiosities, made short their existence in this world.

Most of the Japanese are engaged during the day studying English; and, when tired of this, they resort to the amusing and singular game called "goe," meaning five. It is played with a great quantity of black and white beans, and is seemingly very interesting to them, for when one is beaten, a vociferous laugh follows from the surrounding crowd. Even the "No-Kamis" may be seen playing this game every evening, and enjoying it much. Then they smoke, and have their little tea drinkings. At all their meals they still continue to adhere to their "old fogy" notions of squatting and using the chop-sticks, whilst the other officers ("Young America," I may call them) are delighted to sit at a table handsomely spread, and use knives and forks. They draw pretty heavy on the liquors provided, and a few days ago it was discovered they were in the habit of making gin cocktails in their rooms late at night—a practice that has since been forbidden by the Captain. This practice they have learned from their associations with the American people, who will be accountable if ever the sons of Niphon turn out drunkards.

Not long after we were out, the Captain learned there was a great quantity of lucifer matches among their baggage, and these articles are strictly prohibited on board. He had an interview, and told them how dangerous it was to allow it, and made such representations as induced them to pitch them all overboard; but we are not yet convinced that they all disappeared, as mysterious lights sometimes are seen in some of their rooms, which constantly keep the sentinels on the alert.

For several days I have noticed many of the Japanese using their favorite and universal remedy for the prevention and cure of disease, by burning with the moxa, the finer woolly part of the leaves of the wormwood, the coarser kind being used for ordinary tinder. It is procured by rubbing and beating the leaves till the green part separates, and nothing remains but the wool, which is sorted into two kinds. When applied it is made up in little cones, and these being placed on the parts selected for the operation are set fire to from the top; they burn very slowly, leaving a scar or blister on the skin, which some time after breaks and discharges. The operation, I should judge, is not very painful, except when repeated in the same place, as it sometimes is, or when applied to certain tender parts. Our physicians witnessed some of the operations with much interest. It is said to be very efficacious in pleurisies, toothache, gout and rheumatism. They have very elaborate treatises as to the effect produced by the moxa, according to the part to which it is applied; and its application forms a science and profession by itself. The fleshy parts, especially of the back, are ordinarily selected; and every person, both young and old, male and female, submit to the operation, I am informed, at least once in six months.

Another Japanese invention, practiced chiefly in a violent attack of colic, is *acupuncture*—that is, sticking with a needle. According to their theory the colic is caused by wind, and to let it out several small holes (nine being a favorite number) are made with needles prepared for the purpose, generally in the muscles of the stomach or abdomen, though other fleshy parts are chosen for the operation. These needles are as fine as a hair and are made of gold and silver and sometimes of steel, by persons who profess a particular skill in tempering them. The bony parts, nerves and blood vessels are carefully avoided, and while they are passed through the skin and muscle, they are twirled about in a peculiar manner. There are many practitioners who confine themselves entirely to this practice.

But enough of the occurrences at sea; and if you will bear with me a few moments longer I will give you an account of what has transpired since our arrival at the "Head-quarters of the African Squadron," Loando, the Paris of Western Africa—chief exports ground nuts, ivory and slaves. We found the flag-ship *Constellation*, Com. INMAN; sloop-of-war *Marion*, Commander BARNY; steamer *Mohican*, Commander GODON; and steamer *Mystic*, Lieut.-Commanding LE ROY—officers and crew all well. Next morning salutes were exchanged, and 17 guns were fired by the flag-ship for the Japanese Embassy. Afterwards the officers came on board the *Niagara* and were presented to the Ambassadors, who seemed delighted at the relief from the dull monotony they had experienced during 36 days at sea. Whilst at anchor here they amuse themselves fishing over the side of the ship, and on one or two occasions have been quite successful. On the third day after our arrival they expressed a desire to visit the city, in order to say that they had placed foot upon Africa's sandy soil. In accordance with their wishes, they, with eight of their officers, accompanied by the Captain, Col. RIPLEY and several other officers of the ship, took leave for a ramble through the city. As some of the Orientals had gone ashore the day previous, and were annoyed a good deal by the blacks, ten policemen as black as the "ace of spades" were employed to keep off the crowd, but notwithstanding their efforts by cutting right and left with their rawhides, they were surrounded by an immense gang throughout the march. The "Japs" could scarcely stand the African flavor, and most of them held a little blue handkerchief to their noses all the time. After the tramp through the principal streets, in sand ankle deep, and taking a view of the harbor from Fort San Miguel, the Ambassadors partook of the hospitality tendered by the American Consul at his residence, where a quantity of champagne and various other liquors, with biscuit, cheese, figs and cigars were handed round, and disposed of in a short time, for the whole party were tired, hungry and thirsty. Here they were shown some very large elephants' tusks, one of which they purchased for $30—besides several beautiful leopard skins.

Learning that the newly-appointed Portuguese Governor-General had just arrived, and was to be received with a grand display, we had an opportunity of seeing the retiring Governor-General in an open barouche, (a very rare vehicle in this country,) drawn by two gray mules, with his aids mounted on beautiful black horses, and the entire militia corps of the city on parade. The cathedral bells tolled, bands were playing, rockets were let off, and a salute of 17 guns fired from the fort. When the procession returned from the wharf, the two Governors marched on foot at the head of it, with their aids-de-camp; and on arriving opposite the chathedral, halted and went in. I suppose to deliver up the keys of the city, &c., to his successor. When leaving, both their Excellencies entered the barouche, aids mounted, when they received the entire line of soldiery, amidst the whooping and screeching of ten thousand blacks, while the aforementioned police were plying the whip for the purpose of clearing the streets. Altogether it was an amusing and exciting scene; we enjoyed it, and so did the "Japs;" but after five hours had elapsed, all were willing to return to the ship. On Sunday last the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, Capt. DONIN, arrived and saluted the flag. She captured a slaver with 650 on board. This makes six American men-of-war now lying at this port. The day following the Admiral arrived, making three English war vessels, and, with the four Portuguese that were here, we have a grand total of thirteen. Such a number has never before been known to be here at one time. Scarcely an hour elapses without some saluting being done.

The American coal-ship *Sebastian Cabot*, 106 days from Philadelphia, (supposed to have been lost,) has just arrived. We have her alongside, and are taking from her a supply of coal. The Ambassadors have had invitations from the different captains of many of these vessels to visit their ships, but they declined them all, and receive no visitors, (except some of our naval officers.) They desire to remain *incog.*, and assign as a reason that they have no treaty with these people. They have purchased several monkeys and parrots, which they keep in their apartments for amusement. A purchase of one thousand oranges was made for them a few days ago, and they presented the fruit to the crew. It is a source of constant worry with them that they are not allowed to pay for their own supplies, as money was appropriated by their Government for this purpose. Several special interviews have been held with the captain on this subject, but he will not consent to their doing it, assigning as a reason that it would be contrary to the instructions of his Government; they then wanted to split the difference, and pay for one-half, but without effect. They have, however, purchased privately nearly as much every day as the steward of their mess has done. It might be inferred from this that they were not provided for; but they have an abundance of everything at all times. The only question is, how to get rid of their money, for I suppose they expect to be censured when they arrive home for not spending it.

We leave here on the 15th, and as the United States ship *Marion* sails to-day, I must close. You may expect to hear from me again at Mauritius, possibly Cape Town, if it is found necessary to stop there for coal or water. Until then, adieu. TRAVELER.

THE PRINCE IN WASHINGTON.

The Fireworks on Thursday Night—Visit to Georgetown Heights—The Royal Party at Washington's Tomb—State Dinner Given by Lord Lyons—The Etiquette of the New-York Ball, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 4—Midnight.

The display of fireworks to-night was viewed by thousands of spectators, who waited patiently for several hours in the penetrating rain before the exhibition could take place.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the third, fourth, and fifth pieces were failures; but the seventh—a combination of American and English symbols and mottoes, all interwoven with a masterly hand, and forming a work of unsurpassed beauty—was highly successful. In the centre of the piece were the figures of Columbia and Britannia, while adjoining the first was the American coat of arms, and the latter the English. On the top was a globe surrounded by the American and English flags wreathed together, and on each end, separate from the main piece, was a large steamship, with light-house, &c., representing the commerce between the two worlds. This is said to be the largest piece of fireworks ever made, it being one hundred and sixty feet in length and fifty feet in height. The piece was surrounded with bombs, sending up their shower of stars, and everything arranged additional that could give more effect to the exhibition This piece was a perfect triumph, and elicited from the vast assemblage the most extravagant applause.

The Duke of Newcastle said that such an exhibition was deserving of the highest praise, and exceeded anything of the kind he had ever seen.

The Prince visited this afternoon the Female Academy superintended by Mrs. SMITH. He passed an hour and a half in the ten-pin alley, connected with the establishment, and enjoyed the amusement greatly with Mrs. SMITH and Mrs. Secretary THOMPSON.

The wife of Gov. MORGAN declines opening the New-York Ball with the Prince on the ground that she never dances and is in other ways an undesirable partner. Miss WOOD, daughter of Mayor WOOD, is, without doubt, entitled to this honor. The Prince will previously meet and be introduced to the ladies with whom he is to dance at a dinner to be given by Mr. GRINNELL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 5.

After an early breakfast the Prince rode out on horseback as far as Georgetown Heights, where he examined, with great interest, the cemetery and the surrounding grounds. The carriages of the President and the Cabinet conveyed the Prince and suite, with Mr. BUCHANAN and the invited guests, to the *Harriet Lane*, which was beautifully decorated, and bore the British flag at the main. After she had started, salutes were fired from the Navy-yard and the Arsenal, which were returned by the cutter. The Marine Band accompanied the party, and added much to the pleasure of the trip.

When the party arrived at the grounds they were met by the Superintendent, and conducted with an absurd formality to the house, into every nook and corner of which the party penetrated, manifesting the greatest interest in everything. The key of the Bastile was a peculiar object of interest, and elicited a short moral discourse from the Earl ST. GERMAINS for the benefit of the young Prince, who seemed more interested in the fascinations of Miss LANE than in the terrible reminiscences of the key.

In formal procession, headed by the President, on whose arm leaned the Prince, they marched through the winding pathway to the tomb of WASHINGTON, before which they halted, with uncovered heads. There were no incidents of interest beyond what would occur at the visit of any party of people. The usual peepings, questions and remarks were made, and the gathering of relics was engaged in. Sir HENRY HOLLAND cut for himself a cane, and the rest were provided with sticks from the ample collection which is always kept for the benefit of visitors.

Bountiful lunch had been provided, of which all partook, and at which numerous complimentary toasts were given.

The return trip was made in remarkably quick time, and the landing of the party was greeted with salutes as at the embarkation. Mr. BUCHANAN informed Secretary COBB that he considered himself commander of the craft, and that he outranked both him and Mr. SCHELL; but Miss LANE thought she had the highest claim to the position, and was voted flag-officer unanimously.

After a change of dress the whole party adjourned to the residence of Lord LYONS, who gave a grand dinner in honor of the Prince, who sustained the ordeal with becoming dignity—he having the good sense to hold his tongue when he has nothing to say. At a late hour the dinner party broke up, rode home, and was serenaded by the Marine Band.

To-morrow the *Harriet Lane* will convey the Prince and suite as far as Acquia Creek, where they will take the cars for Richmond, at which place they hope to arrive in time to see a great slave sale which takes place in the afternoon.

Mr. SELDEN, the gentleman who so hospitably entertained Lord NAPIER, has invited the Prince and friends to visit his plantation, some little distance from the city, and witness the workings and effects of the "Domestic Institution." The Prince has accepted the invitation, and will do his best to see it all. He has also been invited to visit and inspect the University of Virginia, and the home of JEFFERSON at Monticello. Special trains have been placed at his disposal, and great efforts will be made to detain him beyond the time prescribed in the programme. A grand ball will be given to-morrow at Richmond, and the country has been ransacked for all the belles, that a favorable impression may be produced on his youthful heart.

A great portion of the suite visited the Smithsonian Institute this afternoon, and were shown its curiosities by Prof. BAIRD. The Marquis of CHANDOS with his lady spent a long time at the Observatory, and they were entertained by Lieut. MAURY.

The wonderful beauty and architectural symmetry of the public buildings here have elicited from the Duke of Newcastle the most unbounded admiration, and plans of the Treasury, Post-office and Patent-office Departments have been furnished him for future reference.

The *Harriet Lane* has been ordered to Amboy for the purpose of conveying the Prince to New-York, at which point he will arrive at 2 o'clock on Wednesday next.

The Female Institute, at which the Prince played ten-pins yesterday, has been besieged to-day by all sorts and conditions of people. Mrs. SMITH, the proprietress, is already a lioness of the first water. I called there to-day, and found four reporters getting items, and FRANK LESLIE'S artist making a sketch of the alley.

The Prince expresses himself as delighted with the reception he has met, the entertainment he has received, and the genial and hearty manners of his host and his accomplished niece. HOWARD.

THE PRINCE IN NEW-YORK.

HIS ROOMS AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL—THE EXPENSES OF HIS RECEPTION.

The preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales in this City are progressing finely. A suite of fifteen apartments in the Fifth-avenue Hotel—the finest rooms in the house—will be set apart for Lord RENFREW and his followers. They are on the parlor (2d) floor of the hotel, and will be refitted for the occupation of the royal party. They front on Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and will be partitioned off from the rest of the house. The endeavor will be to keep at a distance as much as possible every thing calculated to intrude upon the privacy of the distinguished travelers. They will have their own dining-room, their own drawing-rooms, and the particular consideration of the proprietor and his servants. But few alterations will be made in the rooms before they are taken possession of by Lord RENFREW. They are splendidly furnished already, and the house is so new that the wood-work will in very few places need retouching. From the exclusive apartments of his Royal Highness the view across Madison-square, and up and down Broadway, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, has in it few objects that are unsightly. The edifices in the vicinity, and those seen at a distance from this point, are, for the most part, the brown-stone pride of the City. What impression the King in chrysalis will receive of the value which we place on departed worth, from a survey of the meagre column near by, that lifts its shaft not much higher than the second-story of the lofty hostelry, time will determine. The domestics of the Prince, except his body servants, will be lodged in an upper story. The rooms of the party are yet occupied by private persons, and the few changes which are to be made in them will not be commenced until they are vacated next Tuesday. The decorations are rich and tasteful, at the same time plain and void of vainglory. Next Thursday afternoon, it will be borne in mind, the Royal partly enters upon the premises.

Invitations will be extended to all the City officials to assist at the reception of the Prince at Castle Garden. Mr. VAN RAUST, the livery stable man, has purchased for the occasion a magnificent barouche from J. R. LAWRENCE of No. 354 Broadway, which Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul, is greatly pleased with. The vehicle, which cost $1,000, is elegantly but not gorgeously trimmed, and with six black horses would form a feature in the procession, even it did not contain the Prince.

The Mayor has thus far pledged himself to assume all the expenses. The torches and music for the Firemen's parade are paid by him, involving an expense of $2,500—a similar amount for another purpose which the reporter is not at liberty to name, he has undertaken to pay. Altogether the Mayor has assumed the payment of about $10,000. Nevertheless, the bills for these expenses will be sent to the Common Council. If audited and allowed, the City will have to liquidate them. If not, the Mayor promises to do so.

ANOTHER STORM AT THE SOUTH.

Lives Lost—Buildings Demolished—Railroads Submerged and Washed Away—Steamboats Wrecked—Crops Injured, &c.

AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 5.

A severe storm raged in this city and vicinity on Tuesday, which was the most severe experienced for years. The walls of the new buildings in Camp-street fell, killing two workmen. Two coal-boats were swamped in the river. The total loss by the storm in this city is estimated at $150,000. The back portion of the city was entirely submerged. Eleven miles of the J

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada's Mails.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

GARIBALDI'S QUARREL WITH COUNT CAVOUR

THE POPE AND HIS POSITION.

By the *Canada's* mails, which reached this City last evening from Boston, we receive London and Paris journals to the 22d ult., inclusive. Later advices, *viâ* Cape Race, have been published, but the details are interesting.

No particulars, beyond those that have already appeared, are yet received of Gen. LAMORICIERE'S defeat.

A telegram from Trieste, dated the 21st ult., says that the Austrian war steamers in the Neapolitan waters have been ordered to return to Trieste, as the Austrian Government, on account of the offer made by the King of Naples to GARIBALDI, to join him with an auxiliary corps against Venetia, can no longer offer hospitality to His Majesty.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says, that if the Pope were to depart, and the French to follow his example, the Sardinians would at once occupy Rome, but across the Neapolitan frontier there is certainly no present intention of going.

According to the same writer, the letter said to have been addressed by GARIBALDI to the King of Sardinia is authentic. It includes an urgent request for the dismissal of CAVOUR and FARINI.

According to *La Presse*, the late FERDINAND II., King of Naples, on his accession, inherited nothing but his father's debts, and died worth £14,000,000 sterling. This, undoubtedly, prompted the decree confiscating the royal property.

GARIBALDI'S only daughter has left Nice, rather than become the subject of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article showing that "France does not aspire to make conquests," denies absolutely the report of the intended annexation of Sardinia and Elba.

It is reported in official circles at Vienna that such concessions will be made by Government as will satisfy the nation; but, according to the correspondent of the London *Times*, the Emperor is not yet disposed to let the people have a *bonâ fide* representation.

In Venetia the political ferment increases from day to day, and on the 11th ult. it was generally stated in Venice that GARIBALDI, the "redeemer," would soon make his appearance.

The *Neue Prussische Zeitung*, a journal of some influence, insists that Prussia and other great Powers should withdraw their Ministers from Turin. This opinion is not shared in the Liberal circles of Berlin.

The census develops the curious fact that there are more Scotch descendants in London than in Edinburgh, more Irish than in Dublin, 100,000 more Romanists than in Rome, and more Jews than in Palestine. There are also in the same metropolis no less than 60,000 Germans, 30,000 French, and 6,000 Italians; a very large number of Asiatics, from all parts of the East, and many who still worship their idols.

The London *Times*, in giving an account of the late exaggerations from Texas, says:

"The State Government does not make any pretence to check the will of the people, and the Federal authorities have not the constitutional right, even if they had the inclination, to do so. In the neighboring States similar tendencies are exhibited, only in a more extensive form. We thus see that Mexico, although reduced to a pandemonium by its military brigands, may be held up almost as a model of civilization, in contrast with the neighbors before whom she is destined ultimately to fall. The New-York journals denounce with vigor the disgrace thus inflicted on the Union, but it is to be feared that every word they may write will but serve as a stimulus for new horrors in retaliation."

The *Times* comments upon the late Orange disturbances in Canada, and says that the Demonstrationists have earned the hearty contempt of every one of common sense in England or America. It concludes thus:

"When MALVOLIO paraded his yellow stockings before the Countess he innocently intended to please the object of his admiration, but the vanity that plumed itself on this "tawdry finery" was the vanity of spite. Happily, the insignificance of the actors was in keeping with the littleness of their motives and performances."

The London *News* publishes Mr. SEWARD'S late speech at Detroit, and speaks of it as "the first song of triumph in honor of the beneficent revolution in the national policy of the United States, which will be inaugurated by the election of Mr. LINCOLN in next November."

The Quarrel between Garibaldi and Cavour.

THE DICTATOR'S LETTER TO THE KING AND THE REPLY—CAUSES OF THE QUARREL AND ITS PROBABLE EFFECTS.

It is stated in the *Opinion Nationale* that Count TERCCHI, who had been sent by Gen. GARIBALDI from Naples to King VICTOR EMANUEL, presented to his Majesty the following letter from the Dictator:

"SIRE: Dismiss CAVOUR and FARINI; give me the command of a brigade of your troops, and send me PALLAVICINO-TRIVULZIO for pro-dictator, and I answer for everything."

What was the reply given by the King to this laconic epistle the *Opinion Nationale* does not profess to know, but it remarks that at least one of the requests is accorded, as the Marquis VALLAVICINO was about to accept the proffered place.

Correspondence of the Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 20.

The convocation of the Sardinian Parliament is explained by a private letter of the 16th from Turin in the following manner: The writer affirms that the King received a communication from GARIBALDI, couched in very strong and urgent terms, calling on him to dismiss Count CAVOUR. The King thereupon came to the determination to assemble the Chambers. On their meeting, a vote of confidence in the Ministry is to be proposed, and, if carried, which is said to be doubtful, the King will place himself at the head of his army and march upon Naples. If the vote should not be carried, the Ministers will resign. The person who writes this letter is in a position to be well-informed, but I cannot otherwise vouch for the correctness of such important statements.

TURIN, Monday, Sept. 17.

As I announced, the *Official Gazette* of this evening publishes the Royal decree convoking Parliament for the 2d of October.

The session will be a very short one; it is even probable that it will not exceed ten days. The policy of the Government, as it is actually represented by the Cavour Ministry, will be submitted to the Chambers in juxtaposition with the policy of GARIBALDI and his partisans, and the representatives of the nation will be called upon to make a choice between the two.

Should an imposing majority declare itself in favor of the policy of the present Cabinet, Count CAVOUR will of course remain at the head of affairs, and I believe I am well informed when I say that the intention of the Count is to act with unflinching energy in the accomplishment of the new duties which a vote of confidence of the Parliament will entail upon him.

In case a doubtful or hesitating majority should support Count CAVOUR'S policy, he will immediately resign his office to M. RATAZZI, who perhaps might obtain some concessions from GARIBALDI, which, under all circumstances, are quite indispensable to prevent the Italian movement entering a fatal path.

At the present moment, not the slightest concession can be expected from GARIBALDI. M. DESPETIS has completely failed in his mission. He has been to Naples to induce GARIBALDI to annex Sicily at once to Sardinia. The Dictator will not hear of annexation until the day when what he calls his programme shall have been carried out, which is nothing else than the promise to make Rome the capital of the Italian Empire, and to conquer Venice.

Should he even consent to make some modification in his plans, it would never be—it is GARIBALDI himself who has just written it to the king in a letter brought to His Majesty by one of the General's aides-de-camp—except on the condition that MM. CAVOUR and FARINI should leave the Ministry.

This is the actual state of affairs. Form your own judgment as to how replete it is with danger."

TURIN, Monday, Sept. 17.

GARIBALDI continues to organize his Government in the sense of his own policy. I have already alluded to Messrs. PALLAVICINO-TRIVULZIO and BERTANI. M. CATTANEO decidedly goes to Naples as Secretary-General of the Dictatorship. His acceptance is the more remarkable as he declined sitting in the Parliament of which he is a member, so as not to take the oath to the King. M. CATTANEO is the advocate of a federal republic. It is curious enough to see him called for by the party which was the first to hoist absolute unity as its motto."

The claims of M. CATTANEO to GARIBALDI'S favor are a violent pamphlet against the cession of Nice and a pronounced antipathy against Count CAVOUR.

It is reported that the Annexationist Ministers of Naples will resign. Mr. SCIALOJA, and even M. LIBORIO ROMANO, are mentioned as likely to do so. It is curious that the principal members of the Government of Naples are Lombards. Lombardy is the Province which has provided the greatest number of volunteers to GARIBALDI. It is there that the element most hostile to Count CAVOUR is strongest.

Now, that the kingdom of Naples has been conquered from FRANCIS II., it will be necessary to conquer it again from GARIBALDI; but I fancy the political skill of Count CAVOUR will arrange everything.

The Dictator still asks for more volunteers, which proves his firm intention of continuing the war. His agents are not stopped, but difficulties are thrown in their way.

TURIN, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

Captain TERCCHI has returned to Naples with the King's reply to GARIBALDI'S letter. The reply was written without consulting his Ministers, as it concerned them personally; it completely saves the dignity of the Crown. VICTOR EMANUEL speaks in the language of a Sovereign justly hurt in his *amour-propre*, as man and king. He points out that he knows how to resist always the suggestions and the influences of foreign Powers, even when menacing. With more just reason he declares *that he cannot comply with such strange pretensions, which come from a man whose successes seem to mislead him.*

It cannot be said what effect the royal reply will produce. If GARIBALDI persists in his projects, and attacks Rome while the Pope and the French are still there, the Government of the King will repulse the attack, in concert with his allies, no matter what may be the consequences. King VICTOR EMANUEL has placed himself at the head of the Italian movement to overcome and prevent revolution, not to support it.

The Sardinian Government is anxiously awaiting the opening of Parliament. It hopes to acquire new strength from the votes of the representatives of the nation, to carry out the policy which it has, perhaps, somewhat hastily adopted. The vote of confidence which will be asked for from the Chambers will strengthen the Ministry against political factions, and against the exorbitant pretensions of GARIBALDI and his advisers. Full powers will not be asked for this time, as was the case last year, but merely discretionary powers in matters clearly indicated, and more or less limited. The session will not last more than a fortnight.

The news from Southern Italy is by no means assuring. It may be said that complete anarchy rules in Sicily, and administrative disorder at Naples. M. SCIALOJA, who left eight days since to assume the post of Minister of Finance, is expected this evening at Turin. He had shrewdly guessed what would happen, for before leaving he had asked the Minister of Commerce to keep open for him the post he previously occupied of Secretary-General of that department.

Reorganization of Naples.

Correspondence of the London Times.

NAPLES, Friday, Sept. 14.

The *Official Journal* for the 12th and 13th publishes the following important decrees: "All Royal property is declared national." "Governors of Provinces are appointed as substitutes for the existing Intendentes, who are to be the first civil and administrative authorities of the Provinces." "A college 'for the sons of the people' is established, where the children of the poor of the Two Sicilies will be educated at the expense of the State. They are to be received from the age of 7 to 10, and instructed, not only in reading, writing and arithmetic, but in a practical knowledge of every art and trade. The discipline is to be military, and the children will be taught the use of arms. The number for the present is restricted to 1,000. The buildings for receiving them are to be taken from the ecclesiastical and Royal property. On attaining the age of 18 they may leave. The superior may detain any one who shows a marked aptitude for any pursuit, and if the State has need of them it may take the adults for the service of the State." "The army of the Two Sicilies is to assume the Piedmontese uniform." "The lottery is to be gradually abolished and cease in 1881." "A central savings-bank is to be established, with twelve banks." "The adhesion of Capt. FLORES, who bombarded Palermo, to the free Government of Italy, is not accepted; nor is that of RODRIGUEZ. LETTIERI, SALAZAR, GIANBARBA, and other naval officers." "A commission is appointed to make an inventory of and to administer the property of the Jesuits." "Volunteers for the navy are to be enrolled for one year obligatory on receipt of 20 ducats bounty money, and 6 ducats monthly." With the exception of the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs, all the portfolios have been distributed. The Interior and the Police are divided, and the latter given to Signor CONFORTI. The decrees which I have quoted are in themselves admirable, but every one must perceive what interests are attacked by them, what animosities will be awakened, and how necessary will be the establishment immediately of a strong Government. If the fortunes of the country are left uncertain, we shall have disturbances. Of that I feel assured, and many agree with me in opinion.

The Position of the Pope.

THE FORTHCOMING ALLOCUTION.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.

The French Government, in sending back Gen. DE GOYON, whose excessive piety has made him a favorite with His Holiness, hope that his persuasions may induce him to stay. That they will succeed in doing so, is, from what I hear, very problematical. The manifesto by which PIO NINO announces his determination to Europe, is, I am informed, already drawn up. The Pope states, in substance, that he is no longer a free agent, and, not possessing the independence requisite for the discharge of his holy office, he intends retiring for awhile, until the return of better days. The document will be published immediately before the flight of the Pontiff. It is understood he has the choice of two residences offered him, in Austria and Spain.

WILL HIS HOLINESS LEAVE ROME?

Correspondence of the Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

Is the Pope likely to quit Rome? It has been more than once positively asserted, within the last month, that he had made up his mind to die, if needs were, but not to depart. It was even said that measures had been taken to provide him with an instant successor, in case of a misfortune happening to him. It is impossible to say what change may have been wrought in his feelings and intentions by the important events of the last few days, or how far he may be accessible to subtle suggestions of a less resolute line of conduct. He can hardly find encouragement in the stronger light that is now daily thrown upon the real state of the relations between the French and Piedmontese Governments. If, however, he persists in remaining, the French must defend him against GARIBALDI, should that leader be so rash as to attack. A report has reached me that two more French regiments have been ordered to Toulon, there to remain at the disposal of Gen. GOYON, in case he should deem it necessary to send for them. Presuming these two regiments to be each of three battalions on the war footing, the accession of strength would be fully 5,000 men.

FEARS OF A COLLISION BETWEEN THE FRENCH FORCES AND GARIBALDIANS.

Correspondence of the Times.

TURIN, Friday, Sept. 21.

There is no doubt that considerable uneasiness is felt in high quarters here with respect to a collision between the French troops in Rome and GARIBALDI'S legions. If the friends of the Italian cause regard such a contingency with just apprehension, it is, I believe, equally certain that the French Government would greatly deplore it. Should the French troops, owing to inferiority of numbers, come by the worst, I need not expatiate on the painful sensation it would cause in this country, and on the outcry that would arise for revenge. If, on the other hand, the Garibaldians were beaten, the position of affairs would become hardly less complicated. Indeed, it is impossible to foresee with certainty what either event would lead to, but either, it is certain, would be fraught with perils to the Italian cause, and perhaps to the peace of Europe. The hopes of both being avoided are chiefly founded, it appears to me, on an expectation that the Pope will shortly leave Rome. It may be that, as has been asserted, he is bent on clinging to his capital to the last, but it is well known that he is not remarkable for strength of character, and it is thought probable that the Cardinals will prevail on him to depart. The Sacred College, I am assured, is in no small trepidation. Its members are not confident as to the amount of respect that might be paid to them in the event of war or revolution reaching Rome, and it is believed they are exerting their influence to induce his Holiness to seek an asylum in Spain or Austria. His so doing would be a signal for the immediate departure of the French garrison. Such, there seems no room for doubt, are the instructions that have been given to General GOYON.

The Rumored Attempt on the Emperor's Life.

Information from Toulon in *L'Indépendance Belge* gives the real facts of the pistol shot so much talked of. A half-witted person, named BÜRLE, connected with the Post-office, whose mania is excessive partisanship of the Emperor, whom he had so persecuted with petitions that His Majesty had consented to stand godfather (by proxy) to one of his children, wishing to attract Imperial notice among the crowd as the carriage passed on, simply fired a pocket pistol in the air. The police arrested him at once, but on recognizing the identity of the inoffensive fool, he was not even detained, but sent about his business.

The *Constitutionnel* has the following paragraph:

"Foreign journals announce that a criminal attempt against the person of his Majesty took place at Toulon. The statement is completely false."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says:

"There are no details of the alleged *attentat* at Toulon. The insane wretch who, whether armed or not, made the attempt, is in custody, but the Police keep everything quiet, and, as the local newspapers are under the thumb of the authorities, they cannot venture on any details. None of the Paris papers have yet had a line on the subject."

The Warsaw Meeting.

The Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia will not be accompanied by their Ministers to Warsaw.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald*, writing on the 22d, says:

"From information which reached me last night, I am inclined to think that the report of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S visit to Warsaw is not the mere *canard* that it was generally set down for. I am informed that the Emperor of the French has caused it to be notified to the Czar that he would have much pleasure in joining the circle of sovereigns about to assemble there, and dispel by personal explanations the distrust which calumnious reports, circulated by evil-intentioned persons, has caused to be entertained in Europe of certain absurd designs ascribed to France.' This communication, I need hardly say, has been made verbally."

There was a rise on the Paris Bourse, on the 19th ult., in consequence of a rumor that the Czar had invited NAPOLEON III. to meet the other sovereigns at Warsaw, or according to another and less improbable version, that the Emperor has invited himself.

The Harvest in Great Britain.

From the Mark-lane Express.

The continuance of fine weather during the past week has enabled farmers in the southern and midland counties to secure a good portion of their crops. In the north, however, notwithstanding the fineness of the days, the night frosts have been against the ripening of the corn, especially on the cold clays. We are sorry to observe that fear of damage by rain has led to too much haste in gathering where the corn was cut. This year's crop of wheat will exhibit every variety in quality and condition, the lowest being simply fit for cattle food, and the best only coming up to an average of former years. The markets have hardly settled as to the price of new wheat though it has seriously declined from the starting price; still the rates of old have only receded 2s. to 3s. per quarter; and unless the new comes better to hand it seems likely we shall soon feel the smallness and insufficiency of the stocks of old for mixing, notwithstanding the late liberal supplies of foreign. It would appear, moreover, that much of the new crop gathered in northern Europe is damp and inferior to ordinary years, so that a wide difference is likely to obtain be ween the values of new and old, both foreign and English, on this side Christmas. Should our own yield be short of an average amounting to 10 per cent., it is to be remembered that the lateness of the harvest by one month makes so much less to provide for; and the plenty in good condition reported in America and Southern Russia seems likely to meet all necessities. Prices abroad have but little altered.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The Dismissal of Capt. Meigs—The Reasons—Secretary Floyd not able to get the Money—Political Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 27, 1860.

I stated in my last the immediate grounds of the removal of Capt. MEIGS from the Superintendency of the Washington Aqueduct, viz.: his refusal to pay out the public money as fast as Secretary FLOYD and his friends demand. So long as Capt. MEIGS remained here in charge of that work there was no means of getting at the prize, since Congress thought proper to make his consent necessary to every disbursement, great or small. Secretary FLOYD had had sad experience of the impracticable narrowness of this officer, in the matter of paying out money to political partisans, and it was on this ground, mainly, that he was removed, some eighteen months ago, from the Superintendency of the Capitol and Post-office Extensions. The quarrel between Capt. MEIGS and Mr. WALTER, the architect, may have had something to do with it; but his unpardonable offence was his persistent efforts to guard the Treasury against the enterprises of Mr. FLOYD'S pet contractors.

The Press has been singularly silent on this subject, although the facts are matters of public record. The contract for furnishing the apparatus for the steam and water fixtures for heating the old and new Post-office buildings stands conspicuous among these transactions; and as the facts have never been brought before the public, the present moment will not be regarded as inopportune for airing them, by way of illustrating Secretary FLOYD'S mode of taking care of the public interests. I will not go outside of the record, which may be found in Executive Document No. 20 of the present Congress. On the 5th December, 1857, E. C. ROBINSON, who is elsewhere in the document styled Dr. ROBINSON, and said to be from Norfolk, Va., made a proposition to Capt. MEIGS "to put in the apparatus for the steam and water fixtures for heating the old and new Post-office building, upon the same plan and principle, *and upon the same terms and payments* as are now paid for the work for heating the Capitol building." He offered to give ample security, and concluded with: "Please refer this proposition immediately to the Secretary of War, as it is now necessary for me to know the result at once." Two days afterwards, viz.: on the 7th, ROBINSON inclosed to Secretary FLOYD a copy of this peremptory application to MEIGS, and reiterated the importance to himself of an immediate response. On the 10th of the same month Secretary FLOYD inclosed this letter of ROBINSON to MEIGS, with this brief indorsement: "Upon satisfactory security being offered by this gentleman for the execution of this work, I desire that the contract shall be given to him."

It is thus seen that, without consulting with Capt. MEIGS, the Superintendent of the work, Secretary FLOYD assigns the contract to his Virginia favorite, a physician, and not a worker in iron, *upon his own terms.* On the 12th, ROBINSON notifies MEIGS by letter that the Secretary had "signed an order" for giving him the contract, and that he was ready to enter into bonds, and might be found at the Kirkwood House. On the 16th of January, 1858, Capt. MEIGS writes to Secretary FLOYD, in which he gives a score of the best reasons in the world why the contract for supplying the heating and water apparatus should not be given to a man who knew nothing of the matter, and why it should be given to the same intelligent and experienced practical and scientific workmen who had furnished the Capitol with similar apparatus. These parties were NASON & DODGE, of New-York. They had been associated with Capt. MEIGS, "throughout," and "to the knowledge, experience and skill of Mr. NASON, particularly," says he, "is due much of the perfection of this difficult work." Captain MEIGS says to the Secretary, that the supply of the ventilating and heating apparatus is the most difficult piece of engineering that he has yet undertaken. "There is none," he says, "which requires more laborious, complicated and tedious calculations, drawings and studies, none which requires so extensive an acquaintance with the general principles of science and physics, of the properties of caloric and its effects upon gaseous and solid bodies." He adds that "the heating of the houses of Parliament, in England, is a history of failures, of blunders, of ignorance, and of waste." On these grounds he urges the importance of employing the most intelligent and experienced workmen, whose qualifications have been tested, and protests against the employment of ROBINSON, who knew nothing in the world about the business.

But to this strong statement of the impolicy of the proposed contract with ROBINSON, Secretary FLOYD briefly responds on the 8th of March, that "The proposition of E. C. ROBINSON was made and accepted with the understanding that LAPSLEY & THOMAS, practical mechanics, would be associated with him."! He further declares that he is satisfied of their capacity and fidelity, and "directs" that they be employed. The Secretary here lets the cat out of the bag. He admits that E. C. ROBINSON is utterly incompetent to perform the work, but directs that it be given to him nevertheless. It is a further admission that ROBINSON arranged the whole thing with FLOYD before proposing to MEIGS, and that the latter was merely called upon to execute the agreement between FLOYD and his incompetent favorite. FLOYD substantially admits that his object was to farm out a valuable contract to a Virginia favorite, who was to sub-let it to Baltimore mechanics.

On the 12th February, 1858, LAPSLEY & THOMAS write to FLOYD, and promise to reply to the report of Capt. MEIGS, and to vindicate their "competency to execute the heating of the Post-office building, *applied for by our agent, Dr. E. C. Robinson.*" Here the affair assumes a new phase. ROBINSON now becomes a mere agent of the Baltimore mechanics, and the indorsers of his high qualifications, Secretary FLOYD and Gov. WISE, are shamed by this open confession that he was a mere man of straw, set up by FLOYD in order to reward a favorite.

Gov. WISE, in his letter to Capt. MEIGS, dated Jan. 17, 1858, says: "Dr. E. C. ROBINSON, of Norfolk, is desirous of forming your acquaintance," &c.; and although he don't know exactly what business or contract ROBINSON proposes, he recommends him as "deserving of consideration for the purpose he aims at." Here it appears, upon the testimony of the Governor of Virginia, that ROBINSON is a Norfolk Doctor—whether allopathic, homœopathic, Thompsonian, or mere quack, is not stated; but he is recommended to Capt. MEIGS as being equal to whatever he aspires to, and Secretary FLOYD gives him a contract to execute, the most ingenious and complicated work of civil engineering of which that experienced officer had ever had charge.

The law makes it the duty of the Superintendent to enter into all contracts for work, but Secretary FLOYD steps in with a contract made ready to hand with a Virginia favorite, admitted to be utterly and wholly incompetent, and compels the Superintendent to accept it, just as proposed by the favorite, without a murmur. If any contracts for historical paintings upon the grand stairways are given out during the official term of Secretary FLOYD, it will be equally competent for him to give them to his favorites among the third-rate doctors and lawyers of the Old Dominion, to be farmed out to Northern or European artists.

In my next I will proceed to show that Secretary FLOYD was as tenacious of securing the highest prices to his favorites, as he was determined to give them the contract. He would hear to no reduction of prices below the highest ever paid for similar work on the Capital extension.

The Republicans here have received advices from Delaware and from California, which inspire strong hopes of carrying each of those States. In each of them there are four parties in the field, and it is not without reason that the Republicans claim a plurality. The friends of the cause should leave no stone unturned, to carry Delaware, a nominal Slave State.

OBSERVER.

Peter Funk and the Police Justices.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article on "Swindling Mock Auction Shops" in the TIMES of to-day, censures the Magistrates of the Special Sessions where the facts do not seem to justify it. The complaint was for larceny of a $10 bill, tendered by the complainant in payment for a watch which he understood to be knocked down for sixteen shillings. The auctioneer retained the bill, claiming that the bid was sixteen dollars, and demanded six dollars more. He offered to prove that the watch, which was produced, and partially identified by the complainant, but not positively, was worth sixteen dollars or thereabouts. But this was not necessary. The complainant had but a limited knowledge of the English language, which he spoke quite indifferently. Under the circumstances, the Court did not deem it safe to convict on his uncorroborated evidence.

Whatever effort may be required to bring Mock Auctioneers to justice, it is surely not desired in any quarter that judicial officers shall depart from settled principles to punish them.

AMICUS.

FROM HAVANA.

Lack of House-Room—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

The want of small dwelling-houses obtainable at moderate rents in and near this City, has long been an almost universal complaint.

So scarce are small dwellings, and so difficult to be obtained in this city, and its immediate vicinity, that it is by no means uncommon to find a single house the residence of half a dozen families, each of whom would gladly pay the rent, were it moderate, of a small house, to be occupied by themselves.

As you will readily imagine, this overcrowding of houses produces very evil results, particularly when a contagious disease, such as the small-pox, &c., &c., gets into a neighborhood. It is with extreme pleasure I have it now in my power to inform you that a company is about to erect 410 dwelling-houses upon the vacant space of land between two of the suburbs of this city, called the Cerro and Jesus del Monte. The new district is to be called after His Excellency, the Conde de SAN ANTONIO, our excellent and praiseworthy Captain-General. Three-fifths of the new houses are to be erected of stone, with tile roofs.

The remainder are to be of wood, after the American style. The first class of houses, seventy in number, are to cost $10,000 each; the next seventy $7,000; the third seventy $5,000; a hundred, $3,500, and a hundred $2,200 each. Doubtless, the erection of this considerable number of dwellings so near the city, (and as the city railroad will extend to the Cerro) will prove a great public benefit, yet I should fear they will not tend to a reduction of the very high rents that prevail here. A house with ten or twelve rooms, and suitable for offices in this city, readily commands from $150 to $200 per month rent, and from $34 to $50 per month has been demanded of me recently for a good-sized room in the business part of the city for an office.

Now, a man need to be doing a heavy stroke of business to pay such a rent, and the heavy charges for board and washing here, to which I referred in a recent letter.

A joint-stock Company, established in this city, has been duly approved of by Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, for the purpose of erecting an extensive establishment at the Isle of Pines for caulking and repairing vessels; for facilitating the navigation between the Isle of Pines and this Island; for establishing the medicinal hygienic baths on the Isle of Pines; the erecting there a large hotel, and a Casa de Salud Hospital. The capital of the Company is $300,000, divided into 3,000 shares.

The Brigadier Marquis DE TOURMEJIN, recently appointed Lieutenant-Governor and Military Commander of Trinidad in this island, has arrived at the seat of his Government.

His Excellency, the Captain-General, having kindly extended the period originally granted for obtaining the capital required for the commencement of the San Andres Railway, all the shares for its erection have been subscribed for, and the railway will be forthwith commenced.

Three bandits, all armed with revolvers, blunderbusses, dirks and *machetes*, were recently arrested by the police near Matanzas.

A man named JOSE SOLANO was arrested a few evenings since by a corporal of the Volunteer Patrol, in the Paseo, near the Campo Militar, he having a sharp-pointed knife in his possession.

The Voluntarios Matriculavos, (persons who have served a term in the Spanish navy or army) of Matanzas, have been disbanded, they being so few in number.

There has been a strong easterly wind blowing the last two or three days, and rather heavy rains at night. The atmosphere has became cooled thereby, and it is now only moderately warm. The public health continues as last advised.

The sugar market is quite languid, although no reduction in rates has as yet taken place. Molasses—the stock of clayed is quite trifling, and is held at my last quotations.

Freights—For the United States nothing doing. For Europe, very little. The current rates are: To British Channel for orders, 45s. to 55s. ℔ ton. To United States, nominal, 87½c. ℔ box, $5 ℔ hhd. sugar: $2 50 to $2 75 ℔ hhd. molasses.

Exchanges have declined—Sterling 14¼ to 14¾ ℔ cent. premium; New-York 4¼ to 4¾ ℔ cent. premium; New Orleans short 5 ℔ cent. premium. M.

John B. Gough's Style of Reform.

FRIDAY, Oct. 5, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I respectfully request the publication in your columns, as a leading newspaper, of these lines. For the sentiments they express you will not, I trust, be held responsible; I feel it a duty to write them, and print them, if I can.

I would ask Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH, the temperance lecturer, if he thinks that any very great moral effect is produced upon an audience by making them laugh heartily over the picture of an unfortunate woman—robbed of her womanhood by intemperance—being dragged to prison by officers while muttering curses and imprecations? Mr. GOUGH related this incident last night, with a humorous descriptive power which might be pardoned in a comic actor on the boards of the theatre in Chatham-street, but which seems rather akin to brutality in a moral reformer. To hear several thousand women and men shouting and laughing at such a spectacle as this grates harshly upon some ears, and seems to them a strange method of making converts. On Thursday evening I heard Mr. GOUGH—in common, I presume, with many others—for the first time, and it is my opinion that he is an egotistical and insincere *actor*, who has wonderful powers of mimicry, and who knows very well how to play upon the feelings of an audience. It has been said that Mr. GOUGH'S strength in charming a crowded house lies in narrative. I should say that it did. Mr. GOUGH knows this, too, and confines himself to "anecdote;" and when those illustrating the evils of drunkenness, or its humorous effects, fall short, his memory seems carefully supplied with others, sufficiently thrilling in their character to produce an effect, but which have not the slightest reference to intemperance or tectotalism. What has an elaborate description of a burning steamboat, with the agony of its passengers, to do with the evils of alcohol? What has noisy enunciations of the political state of Europe to do with urging poor drunkards to sign the pledge? And what comfort can the fact that Mr. GOUGH dined with Sir A and B, during his London tour, and rode with Sir C, bring to a suffering mother who cannot afford twenty-five cents to hear this balm poured into her heart?

It was not by the empty and loud-mouthed egotism of this skillful comedian, that THEOBALD MATHEW—the gentle and truthful friend of the poor drunkard, who traveled to remote regions, often without a dollar to call his own—made thousands upon thousands bless his name as the earthly savior of themselves or those who were dear them. Mr. GOUGH'S long-drawn out narratives, painful in their cleverly pictured, but, it seems, oft-repeated, intensity, may excite the momentary sensibilities of an audience to whom drunkenness is only a name for an evil of which they know nothing that touches them closely, but to others, JOHN B. GOUGH'S tearing and stamping pathos, and his jolly and sparkling descriptions of staggering men and women, are a cruel mockery and a transparent sham.

P.

Steamers Between New-York and Brazil.

LETTER FROM HON. R. K. MEADE, U. S. MINISTER TO BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES LEGATION, RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1860.

A line of steamers between this place and New-York must succeed. A new monthly line has lately been established between Rio and Bordeaux, and bids fair to do well. That to Southampton is well sustained. Did we have a line to New-York many would go home to Europe by that route, with a view of visiting the United States. The line would give a new impulse to the trade with our country, and thousands of articles would enter into it (especially edibles) that now seldom find their way here. Dried fruits, prunes and "Yankee Notions" of all sorts. I have paid often for northern apples ten cents each. Bacon, lard and pork sell for three prices. Dried beef, such as rounds, and briskets, I scarcely ever see. The enterprise would pay in a short time, I have no doubt. Our people know how to win success. The very fact that we pay to this country an excess of $15,000,000 annually must bring about a more equal trade; there is no direct communication hence to Cuba. Would you not do well to touch there? The consumption of cigars here passes all belief; they usually come through Europe. If you cannot touch at Havana, establish a cigar depot at St. Thomas, through some house in Havana. These hints are addressed to your better judgment; I feel a deep interest in the success of your movement, and I shall at all times be ready to give you any aid in my power. I remain, dear Sir, your respectful and obedient servant,

R. K. MEADE.

To JAMES D. STEVENSON, Esq., New-York.

—The Boston *Traveller* gives some reminiscences of Garibaldi's visit to that city in 1853. On the 8th or 9th of September, in that year, he arrived in Boston as commander of the Peruvian barque *Carmen*, which was consigned to C. L. Bartlett. Garibaldi did nothing which any other sea captain might not have done under similar circumstances, and when he had completed his business, put the vessel in charge of the mate, came to this port and embarked for Europe, where he has since remained.

THE STATE FAIR.

What is on Exhibition—The Contest between Ethan Allen and Flora Temple—Flora the Victor—The Number of Entries.

SECOND DAY.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1860.

Elmira seems destined to a hard fate in Fair times, for the last State Exhibition here, five years ago, was attended with a severe storm, which did much damage to many articles, and the two first days of this week were rainy, cold and uncomfortable. Though cloudy this morning, it cleared up by 10 o'clock, and a dense mass of humanity poured through each of the four entrance gates.

The horse show, which had been announced for 9 o'clock, was postponed until to-morrow, and a large number of people crowded to the ring to see the much talked-of Arabian steeds, presented to Gov. SEWARD; and though a few of the "knowing ones" saw, or pretended to see, good points about the stallion, the very general opinion seemed to be that he was not quite up to our youthful conceptions of the noble monarch of the desert. However, his long sea-voyage may have detracted much from his natural appearance.

Floral Hall was alive to-day with grace and beauty, and the eyes turned delighted from the happy faces of the ladies to rest admiringly on the prototypes in loveliness, the sweet and blooming flowers, whose fragrance filled the Hall. The long tables fairly groaned under the loads of luscious fruits,—a miniature kingdom over which Pomona might have gloried to preside.

Mechanics' Hall was densely crowded also, with the lovers of fine machinery and the myriad new inventions of Yankee genius, which have at once lessened the farmer's labors and multiplied his crops.

It would be an interminable task to enter into particulars, for there were a score or two of different kinds of reapers, cultivators and threshing-machines. There was a very limited number of horses entered, contrary to expectation; among the finest I class a handsome Black Hawk and a beautiful Morgan stallion.

Of jacks and mules there was a large and fine display, while among the herds of swine there were some heavy hogs, Berkshires and other breeds.

The show of domestics was pronounced as good (if not better in many respects) as any former exhibition; and this is the verdict of the gentleman who has had superintendence of that department for several years.

THE RACE.

The trotting match between *Flora Temple* and *Patchen*, which was advertised for 2 o'clock, drew off the visitors from the Fair grounds, and at 3 P. M. a very general rush was made for the Elmira track, about a half mile distant. The start, though long delayed, was made at last, and three heats ensued, which resulted as follows: *Patchen* took the lead, but the mare soon lapped, passed and shot several rods ahead, widening the gap gradually till the end of the heat; which she made in 2:30—winning the second heat in like manner in 2:31, and coming in, on the third and last heat, six rods in advance of her noble competitor, in 2:30. Various opinions were expressed relative to the match; some styling it "a scrub," "a hoax," "a swindle," etc.; though one would look upon the time made as sufficiently short to shield the affair from much of this disparagement.

Some sanguine people estimated that 10,000 people were on the course. The race over, the multitude returned to the fair grounds. The afternoon was warm and pleasant, and the whole scene at the closing of the second day was enlivening, and replete with that kind of excitement so highly appreciated by the masses. But nine arrests were made to-day, all but one, which was for passing counterfeit money, for such trivial transgressions as stealing the fences. The scamp alluded to was recognized as an offender from an adjoining County, where indictments were standing against him, and he was assigned to the custody of the Sheriff of that locality, who promised him safe if not comfortable quarters for the coming Winter.

The entries were all made by noon, and I give them in order, as I took them from the books, which were kindly submitted to my inspection by Mr. CUSHMAN, the chief of the business office.

Class No. 1	219	Class No. 5	314
Class No. 2	285	Class No. 6	326
Class No. 3	421	Class No. 7	373
Class No. 4	311	Floral Dep	246
Total			2,498

This is less than the number of entries in last year's exhibition at Albany, by 800; probably in consequence of the severe storms which prevailed on Monday and Tuesday. The number of visitors thus far is very encouraging.

S. W.

From the Pike's Peak Gold Region.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following extracts from a letter lately received from a medical friend, residing at Denver City, K. T., may be of interest to your readers:

DENVER CITY, K. T., Sunday, Sept. 16, 1860.

A friend insisted on my coming out here from St. Louis with him. He was about taking out with him three carriages, one a barouche with two seats, and he gave the back seat to me, and I had plenty of pillows and everything comfortable. I came through with a company of about fifteen persons. We were twenty-two days making the trip. I had the pleasure of shooting from my horse, and killing, a bull buffalo, and in turn came very near being killed myself. On the same day I shot and killed an immense turkey gobbler with my pistol. I rather beat the boys on shooting, as we had but one buffalo and one turkey on the trip. We remained over one day to hunt, and five of us mounted horses, and after riding about fifteen miles, we came upon the buffaloes. They extended as far as the eye could reach in every direction. They were not to be numbered by thousands, but by hundreds of thousands. It is impossible to realize such a sight, without actually beholding it.

* * * * * *

Money has been scarce here this Summer, although there has been a great deal of gold dust taken out; but a greater portion of it has been sent on East to pay for machinery, etc. A *nugget* was brought into town day before yesterday, which weighed one hundred and forty-one (141) ounces, and was sold for $2,500. Dr. MORRIS, an old friend of mine, bought it, and started

$4,007,272, or $1,171,488 less than the amount which went into Warehouse, so that the value of Imported Merchandise actually marketed during the month is $17,176,243.

The exports from the port of New-York for the month of September were :

In Domestic Produce	$9,982,931
Foreign Goods Reëxported	667,014
Specie	3,750,734
Total allowance	$13,658,679
Against September, 1859 :	
In Domestic Produce	$4,946,612
Foreign Reëxports	823,204
Specie	8,267,681—14,037,497
Decrease in September, this season	$378,818

We now subjoin our usual comparison by months of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the port of New-York, for nine months of the calendar year :

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	$21,528,000	$19,377,000
February	19,164,000	18,756,000
March	23,495,000	20,739,000
April	16,922,000	22,153,000
May	16,797,000	23,430,000
June	19,123,000	23,584,000
July	24,817,000	27,111,000
August	25,798,000	24,301,000
September	16,006,000	16,459,000
Total nine months	$183,551,000	$195,910,000
Foreign Specie	951,000	1,834,000
Total of all	$184,502,000	$197,744,000
Decrease in Imports this year		$12,942,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	$5,299,000	$3,762,000
February	5,699,000	3,284,000
March	6,999,000	5,378,000
April	6,639,000	5,951,000
May	5,812,000	5,181,000
June	8,308,000	4,880,000
July	7,526,000	4,938,000
August	8,013,000	5,151,000
September	9,233,000	4,947,000
Total nine months	$63,588,000	$43,472 000
Foreign reëxports	6 119,000	5,775,000
Total	$69,707,000	$49,247,000
Increase this year		$20,460,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	854,000	2,306,000
February	977,000	2,371,000
March	2,382,000	3,334,000
April	2,996,000	6,259,000
May	5,530,000	11,421,000
June	8,842,000	7,497,000
July	6,564,000	10,051,000
August	7,455,000	6,410,000
September	3,751,000	8,268,000
Total nine months	$42,351,000	$57,928,000
Decrease this year		15,577,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—NINE MONTHS.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$63,588,000	$43,472,000
Foreign Reëxported	6,119,000	5,775,000
Specie	42,351,000	57,928,000
Total nine months	$112,058,000	$107,175,000
Increase this year		$4,883,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	3,899,166	3,478,471
February	3,378,043	3,328,688
March	3,477,545	3,164,011
April	2,444,267	3,212,060
May	2,466,462	3,014,520
June	2,724,193	3,314,429
July	4,504,066	4,851,246
August	4,406,243	4,243,010
September	3,038,803	2,908,509
Total nine months	$30,418,788	$31,414,944

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1860. From Jan. 1.		1859. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 10	$1,788,666	Jan. 12	$1,384,664
Jan. 24	1,760,582	Jan. 28	1,210,713
Feb. 10	1,476,625	Feb. 12	1,319,924
Feb. 26	1,393,679	Feb. 27	1,287,967
Feb. 29	382,603	March 13	920,177
March 11	1,198,711	March 29	1,032,314
March 14	147,000	April 13	1,404,029
March 25	898,730	April 25	1,723,352
March 29	155,110	May 14	1,483,426
April 10	1,146,211	May 26	1,938,699
April 27	1,455,337	June 13	1,529,595
May 12	1,251,177	June 26	2,041,237
May 28	1,519,703	July 12	1,741,879
June 13	1,385,652	July 27	2,145,000
June 26	1,541,580	Aug. 11	1,863,333
July 12	1,514,884	Aug. 27	2,126,333
July 23	673,290	Sept. 12	2,046,002
Aug. 2	988,678	Sept. 26	2,043,363
Aug. 13	1,003,381		
Aug. 23	798,833		
Sept. 2	934,553		
Sept. 12	791,661		
Sept. 23	1,202,657		
Total, 9 mos.	$25,419,163	Total, 9 mos.	$29,252,365

The Stock Exchange fairly recovered its firmness of tone to-day, after two or three days of excitement in the opposite direction, caused mainly by the stock-jobbing scandal which occurred in the Chicago and Rock Island office on Tuesday. While this wicked piece of sharp practice is not likely soon to be forgotten, it seems to have exhausted its power for mischief and depression on the other Western stocks. The Directors publish to-day an ante-dated report on the state of the Company, which, so far from palliating their conduct on Tuesday, adds an insult to the intelligence of their shareholders, who cannot, of course, fail to see that the state of the finances of the Company on 1*st July last*, could not have entered into their action on the question of dividend on 1*st October*. If they were charitable enough to believe that the question of dividend was made to rest on what was done last year, instead of this, the recent and oft-repeated assurances to many of the stockolders and buyers of the stock by the President, Secretary, Treasurer and two or more of the other Directors, that a Dividend had been earned *and would be paid*, would give the flattest contradiction to such an apology. We give these 1st of July figures for what they may be esteemed to be worth. A surplus of $432,000 then appeared to the income account, which, with three months' earnings since, would seem to have justified the voluntary promise of the moderate division of $168,000 in October. If such promise had been withheld, however, and the dividend left in doubt, even a fortnight ago, there would have been fewer victims to the trickery of the final proceeding among the *outsiders* and less money made by the *insiders* and their confidential friends who were favored with the news of the conspiracy in advance. The Rock Island shares participated to a partial extent in the general improvement to-day. The mere withholding of the dividend does not necessarily damage the intrinsic value of the property, and while most of the present buying is probably to fill the *short* contracts so industriously made last week and the week before by the knowing ones, at much higher rates, other parties are buying on the hope of honester faith hereafter.

The extreme fluctuations and closing prices since yesterday forenoon are as follows :

	Thursday. Lowest.	Friday. Highest.	Closing. Thursday.	Closing. Friday.
Central	87	89¾	88¼	89¾
Erie	35	40	36¾	39¾
Rock Island	70¾	73	72	72¾
Galena	73½	76	74	75¾
Mich. Guaranteed	46¼	48¾	46¾	48¾
Toledo	44	46½	44½	46½
Quincy	84	90	87	89½
Harlem Preferred	49½	51	49¾	50¾
Michigan Central	67	69	68¼	68¾
Illinois Central	82	85	83¾	85

The State Stocks also improved on Tennessees and Virginias, and some of the Railway Bonds were firmer ; but speculation was mainly taken up with the Share list, on which the transactions of the day were large and the buying extremely spirited. Between the Boards 1,500 Shares Erie sold at 40 ₱ cent. A private dispatch *via* Cape Race quotes 32½ sterling for the Stock in London, on 27th September. It is also intimated that the Receiver will to-morrow resume the payment of interest on the Third Mortgage, two of the three Coupons in arrear.

The feeling in Money affairs has much improved among the Stock brokers, who borrow with ease to-day at 7 ₱ cent., after the heavy mercantile payment of yesterday, 4th October. Discounts are also easier, with a demand for prime double-name paper at bank rate. Exchange still unsettled. We hear of good merchant bills being done at 108¾@ 108¾, while bank and bankers' are quoted at 109 to 109¼. The mail for the *Adriatic* closes at the early hour of 8½ A.M. to-morrow.

The receipts of Coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road for the week ending the 29th ult. were as follows :

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	7,692 00	173,673 12
Shipped South	16,828 15	625,159 09
Total	24,520 15	798,832 21
For corresponding time last year :		
	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	2,310 01	143,001 04
Shipped South	14,327 09	464,022 08
Total	17,137 10	612,023 12

The New-York Central Railroad Company report a traffic for

September, 1860	$851,795 62
September, 1859	743,598 98
Increase	$108,196 64

The Wabash Valley Road earned in

September, 1860	$106,100
September, 1859	74,689
Increase	$31,411

The directors of the Rock Island road submit as the business of the Company for the year ending July 1, 1860 :

The gross earnings of the year from all sources were	$1,093,933 77
And the operating expenses for the same period	622,661 44
Net earnings	$471,272 34
Interest paid on bonds	$97,790 00
Rent of Peoria Branch	125,000 00
Taxes on real estate	36,704 79— 259,494 79
Net income for the year	$211,777 55

CREDIT BALANCES.

Capital stock account	$5,603,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1,307,000 00—7,000,000 00
Railroad Bridge Company	4,731 10
Profit, balance of income account	432,318 38
Total	$7,437,049 49

DEBIT BALANCES.

Cost of Road and Equipment	$6,913,554 42
Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Co.	13,785 52
1,015 shares Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company stock at par	101,500 00
Bills receivable	15,000 00
Sundry small balances	4,332 75
Stock of fuel on hand	77,663 26
Iron and other materials on hand	36,719 35
Balances due from other roads, cash and unsettled accounts in Cashier's hands, Chicago	219,912 19
Cash in hands of Treasurer	54,562 00
Total	$7,437,049 49

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain, from all sources (except teams,) at Chicago, according to WELL'S *Commercial Express*, from the 1st of January for three years stands thus :

	1858.	1859.	1860.
January 9	190,550	61,293	156,237
January 16	176,540	79,291	231,852
January 23	177,680	72,350	333,095
January 30	147,623	84,971	321,288
February 6	96,664	136,778	241,886
February 13	160,054	133,298	288,130
February 20	173,008	173,847	254,601
February 27	232,123	112,056	188,588
March 6	190,090	101,260	131,993
March 13	232,142	84,794	230,129
March 20	127,772	77,726	481,498
March 27	115,062	182,185	299,575
April 3	172,443	155,379	281,266
April 10	330,184	181,914	442,743
April 17	319,637	129,686	428,919
April 24	310,759	168,945	529,977
May 1	678,682	186,433	514,584
May 8	497,514	213,521	836,293
May 15	493,612	228,403	677,333
May 22	509,697	222,136	817,163
May 29	397,968	479,887	827,348
June 5	397,976	514,634	675,103
June 12	542,020	474,302	524,076
June 19	993,474	369,795	675,512
June 26	1,171,361	274,848	827,271
July 3	1,209,655	282,421	940,345
July 10	963,877	190,072	835,887
July 17	742,574	304,170	936,982
July 24	536,938	231,644	646,476
July 31	303,618	126,829	669,122
August 7	301,967	160,587	913,898
August 14	411,977	356,763	1,212,795
August 21	909,750	523,133	1,648,110
August 28	1,244,955	853,906	1,345,137
September 4	975,807	576,421	1,365,587
September 11	819,068	524,690	1,306,278
September 18	621,940	865,364	1,352,328
September 25	685,212	664,526	1,002,577
October 2	753,305	969,121	1,143,913

The total receipts of Flour and Grain since Jan. 1, now reach 26,266,216 bushels, or 14,027,133 bushels greater than at the same time last year, and 6,915,596 bushels greater than to the same time in 1858.

The following table shows the difference in the receipts of the four principal articles, at Chicago, in the two years from Jan. 1 to the present time :

	1859.	1860.		
Flour, bbls.	421,612	359,852	Decrease	62,060
Wheat, bush	4,969,187	8,977,129	Increase	4,007,942
Corn, bush	4,044,383	13,928,726	Increase	9,894,343
Oats, bush	834,496	1,028,007	Increase	194,541

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week and since Jan. 1 :

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$934,268	$1,512,460	$1,256,198
Thrown on market	1,044,616	1,481,420	1,232,496
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	$48,703,181	$94,976,417	$86,348,144
Thrown on market	56,364,922	94,998,687	86,839,210

The following is the summary for the week :

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	873	$388,873	247	$87,542	216	$66,601
Mf. of Cot'n	521	131,796	176	36,426	112	22,646
Mf. of Silk	422	391,328	20	14,650	44	19,678
Mf. of Flax	525	89,287	74	11,556	83	13,097
Miscellan's	288	101,787	6	3,023	231	7,433
Total	2,659	$1,103,041 163,157	523	$153,157	686	$129,456 1,103,041
Total entered		$1,256,198	Total marketed			$1,232,496

Our Railways—West and Into New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

It must seem strange to the silent observer when he witnesses the blind infatuation and reckless disregard of facts which so often affects the stock-jobbing operations of the day, and more especially those of our own City. Here it truly seems that a blind rage for good or for evil holds an absolute sway for its allotted hour without reason and without judgment. The most shrewd of our calculators promptly foresaw the certain results of the outpouring of the mighty mass of Western crops, thus realizing in advance the constant employment of every avenue of transportation to our seaports, and the consequent accumulation of national wealth which must result to our railroads and canals, to our shipping interests, and, above all, the enrichment of the numerous producers of the grain growing States, they being thus furnished with the means of paying up any arrearages, and also for making vast purchases of the imports accumulated in this the commercial capitol of the Union.

They did not, however, make any allowance for the fact that the Great Western Railroads, having been run for a considerable period without profits, it became thereby essentially necessary that the first surplus moneys received should be applied to the renovation and improvement of such points as had been somewhat neglected, and to also make such disbursements as were now found requisite to increase their facilities for this most extensive transportation, thus paving the way for still greater profits to the stockholders. Every dollar so disbursed added more to the value of each railroad than any other appropriation of its means, as it insured the permanence of the present vast carrying trade. It has so happened that the diversion, without warning to the stockholders, of the means of one of these railroads, (the Chicago and Rock Island,) *said* to be for the purposes I have named, has, from an utter lack of common sense considerations, created a sort of panic in regard to *all* railroads, and this has even been extended to the Harlem Railroad, which has a more positive basis for an immense accumulation of receipts than any other that can be named. In ten days the connection of this road with the Central New-York by express cars, commences. The Sunday trips to Harlem have proved very profitable, and this revenue is rapidly increasing. The Housatonic connection will bring a great amount of passenger travel through the Harlem road, and the Lebanon Springs Railroad, now nearly completed, and which will connect with the Harlem, must be attended with most important additions to the number of passengers. But another interest, most vast and permanent in its results, is now about to be consummated. I refer to the connection by Madison-avenue with the Central Park, the Corporation having ordered it to be opened.

This grant alone would command at public sale more than a million and a half of dollars, and the annual receipts from passengers are estimated at $300,000. It appear even from the present receipts of the road that a great increase is taking place every month from the regular accumulation of population. And what the results must be when the improvements referred to are completed can scarcely be realized, for they must be great indeed. That the Company was for some years very badly managed, no one can deny ; but it seems now to be in wiser hands, yet still not wise enough to carry out all the import ant points desired. The Company possesses more than a million of dollars of property that can be disposed of beneficially, and this should be sold, and the money should be appropriated to paying off its mortgage. The two depôts within the City should be rendered more convenient and satisfactory to passengers. Perhaps we may not look for prompt action in regard to these matters by the present Directors, but it is gratifying to know that there are several gentlemen of great energy and influence who have recently become large holders of the Preferred, and also of the old stock, and who stand ready to take the helm provided the appeal they will make to their fellow-citizens previous to the ensuing election shall be successful.

PUBLICOLA.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 5, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 19 bbls. Ashes, 14,102 bbls. Flour, 306 bbls. Corn Meal, 116,764 bushels Wheat, 6,098 bushels Corn, 7,862 bushels Barley, 12,854 bushels Oats, 30 pkgs. Provisions, and 617 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales of small lots were made at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 100 mats Java at 16½c.; 250 bags Rio at 14½c.@14¾c.; and 200 bags St. Domingo at 13¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales 1,300 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 10¾c.@10⅞c. ₱ lb., and other grades at proportionate rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Though the available supplies of State and Western Flour are large, and buyers have any existing advantage, the demand has not improved. The reported transactions, since our last, add up 18,700 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 20@$5 30 $5 35, mainly at $5 20@$5 25 ; inferior to choice extra State at $5 35@$5 55, chiefly at $5 40@$5 50 ; superfine Western at $5 15@$5 30 ; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 10 ; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 25 ; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 65 ; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands at $5 70@$5 80, mainly at $5 70@$5 75 ₱ bbl. Superfine State $5 20 @$5 30
Extra State 5 35 @ 5 55
Superfine Western 5 15 @ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois 5 50 @ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan 5 60 @ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio 5 55 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd. 5 70 @ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brand 5 85 @ 6 85
Fancy Genesee 5 60 @ 5 70
Extra Genesee 5 80 @ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri 5 75 @ 7 00

Southern Flour continues plenty and heavy. The reported sales comprise 1,850 bbls. in lots, chiefly at $5 65@$6 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 65@$7 50 ₱ bbl. ; 420 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 50@$4 35 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady at $3 50 for Jersey ; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat has been good, chiefly for red Western, which is wanted by shippers, and which is advancing, the available supply being rather inadequate to the requirements of purchasers. The reported sales since our last add up 116,000 bushels, including choice white Canada $1 45 ; white Western at $1 36@$1 45 ; amber do. on private terms ; red Western at $1 30@$1 32 ; amber Iowa Spring at $1 24@$1 25 ; Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 24 ; red State at $1 28¾, and white Kentucky at $1 47 ; Chicago Spring, Nos. 2 and 1, at $1 16@$1 21 ₱ bushel. Corn is steadily advancing, the stock being moderate and the current receipts limited. The demand is fair. Sales have been reported of 34,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for mixed Western ; 75c.@76c. for yellow do., and 76c. for round yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 78c.@80c. ₱ bushel ; sales 1,250 bushels. Oats are inquired for, including Canada at 37c. @37½c. ; Western at 36½c.@37½c., and State at 37c. @38c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues quiet at former prices. Sales 5,200 bushels State, mainly at 80c. ₱ bushel. WELLS' Chicago *Commercial Express* of the 4th inst., says : "The market is active for Broom Corn, but under the liberal supply rather favors buyers, with sales of common qualities (or badly handled) at $60@$65 ₱ ton, and good to very fine samples at $70@$75, very few running over $70. The difference between baled and loose parcels of the same qualities is about $5. The general quality of the brush grown in both Illinois and Wisconsin this year is very good."

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River at 70c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and buoyant, including new at 27c.@33c., and last year's crop at 16c.@20c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in request, chiefly at $22@$23 ₱ ton, usual terms. Other kinds have been inactive.

OILS—A very moderate inquiry prevails for Crude Sperm at $1 55 ; Crude Whale at 55c.@56c.; and Linseed at 58c.@59c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,000 bbls., including new Mess, at $19 06¼ @$19 20 ; new Prime, at $14 50@$14 60 ; old Mess at $19 ; and old Prime at $13 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and quiet, at 10c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Nothing new in Bacon. Lard is in moderate demand at steady rates. Sales, 250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and firm. The day's transactions add up 325 bbls., at $8 75@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess ; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess : $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $10@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in request at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 12c.@16c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 9c.@ 11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 115 tcs., in lots, at $4 56¼@ $4 75, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 1,250 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ; Porto Rico at 7¾c.@7¾c., and Melado, part at 4¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls. at 23¼c.@23½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate arrangements have been effected to-day. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb. ; Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d. @12¼d. ₱ bush. ; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl. ; Grain, 11½d. @12½d. ₱ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 7½d.@ 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl. ; Grain, 12¾d.@13½d. ₱ bush. ; Hops, ¾d.@¾d. ₱ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known ; delicious in *soup, gravy,* with *fish,* hot or cold *meats, game,* &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine,* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water ; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.
To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus
CONGRESS C. & W. WATER.
Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit ; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE.
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

CHOCOLATE.
Chocolate is healthy, agreeable to the taste and nutritive.
It is used everywhere as a pectoral, as a strengthening agent.
It is acknowledged by every "Medical Institute," and recommended for the benefit of feeble constitutions and sickly persons.
Use "Chocolate Bonbons" for your children, instead of any other "bonbons or candies."
Use "Chocolate" for your LUNCH.
Every "business man" ought to keep in his desk a tablet of "MENDES' Health Chocolate."
It is used in Paris and in London by all persons whose business does not allow their going home at mid-day, as the most nutritive "lunch," as the most agreeable food.
The best "lunch" is a cake of good "Chocolate" with a roll of bread and a glass of water for beverage.
Make your purchase of
E. MENDES,
Manufacturer of Patented Chocolate,
No. 645 Broadway.

E. G. KELLEY, NO. 116 JOHN-STREET, Sole Agent for the City of New-York for the sale of the Oils manufactured by the PATENT PARAFFINE LUBRICATING OIL CO., whose Oils are manufactured by his newly-discovered process, which gives them the properties of pure Sperm Oil. E. G. Kelley's Patent Triple-refined Paraffine Lubricating Oil, for cotton spindles and all kinds of fine machinery, No. 1, $1 per gallon ; E. G. Kelley's Patent Triple-refined Paraffine Lubricating Oil, for heavy machinery, No. 2, 75 cents per gallon ; E. G. Kelley's Patent Triple-refined Illuminating Oil, (superior to any in the market) No. 1, 75 cents per gallon ; E. G. Kelley's Common Illuminating Oil, No. 2, 65 cents per gallon ; E. G. Kelley's White Chemical Oil for engines, No. 1, 75 cents per gallon ; E. G Kelley's White Chemical Oil for heavy machinery, No. 2, 55 cents per gallon. Office for the sale of the Oil, No. 116 John-st., New-York. Agents wanted for towns and cities. E. G. KELLEY, Manufacturing and Analytical Chemist.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—Bush's Magic Cream Liniment.
It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.
Sold by Gulon, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway ; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st., and other druggists. Dépôt No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

M. VAN WAVERAN & SONS, HILLEGOM, near Haarlem, Holland.—A lot of choice BULBOUS ROOTS, of usual varieties and in the well-known packages, just received, per *Dashaway,* from Rotterdam from the above firm, and for sale by R. W. BURLAGE, No. 49 Exchange-place.

ISABELLA GRAPES—UNEQUALED IN CLUSter and flavor ; new Cider, pure juice, $2 50 per bbl. Cider Vinegar, warranted pure. Apples for shipping, from the Pelham Farm. For sale by M. A. J. LYNCH, Commission Merchant, No. 4 Erie Buildings.

TO PRINT PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.—Illustrated works, botanical, landscape, fruit or figure carefully colored, in oil or water colors. Address O. Z., care of Mark Petshaw, No. 301 4th-av.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED to No. 2 Nassau-st. He will take references, and faithfully attend to any other professional business.
O. BUSHNELL.

DR. RIGGS' TRUSS CHALLENGES COMparison with any other. New appliances for varicole and enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK MARINE SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 160th-av. and 156th-st., will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on SABBATH, Oct. 7. A sermon will be preached and the services of dedication will be performed in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES A. STODDARD. A sermon will be preached in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. O. H. WHITE, of Meriden, Conn., and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. WM. HOGE, D. D., of New-York. The pews will be sold at public auction and rented in the church, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Board of Trustees. EDWARD PEET, Secretary.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. In the morning the Rector will preach the Eighth Anniversary Sermon, in which the past history of the Church and its prospects for the future will be given. In the evening the Right Rev. W. H DELANCY, D. D., Bishop of Western New-York, will preach. Seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., subject—*The Harmony of Divine Revelation.* (the fifth in the Series on the Bible) ; and at 7½ o'clock, P. M., subject—*God's Manner of Teaching Patience.* Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Collection taken up at each service to defray expenses. Seats free.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—LATE IN Broome-st., now worshiping in the hall northwest corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av. At the Communion TO-MORROW MORNING, Oct. 7, the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, will be assisted by Rev. LEONARD W. KIPP, Jr., Missionary to China. Preaching by the Pastor in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free and strangers welcome.

INFIDEL CONVENTION OF 1860.—THE Infidel Association of America will hold its annual Convention on SUNDAY and MONDAY, Oct. 7 and 8, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. The public are invited to attend.
HORACE SEAVER, President.
J. M. BECKETT, Secretary.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev JOHN MC. C. HOLMES will preach in the new Lee-av. Sabbath-school Hall, TO-MORROW at 10½ and 4 o'clock, and each Sabbath thereafter, at the same hours and in the same place, until the new Lee-av. Church is completed. Subject TO-MORROW, A. M.—*The relation of the Sabbath-School to the Church.*

REV. MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at the Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the morning—*The work of the Liberal Believer.* Subject for the evening—*Our attitude towards Infidelity.*

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. SUNDAY, Oct. 7, 1860. Preaching MORNING and EVENING by Rev. JOHN B. DAVIS, of Lowell, Mass. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—*The Biblical Disadvantages of Universalism* will be considered TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the Morning by the Pastor. Services 10½ o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH—MURRAY HILL, 5TH-AV., corner 35th-st. This Church will be open for divine service TO-MORROW. (Sunday.) Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, when a sermon will be preached by Rev. C. C. HOFFMAN, Missionary to Coast of Africa.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, (near Grand-st.)—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. LAWRENCE, of Norfolk-st. Church ; at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. The last Sermon in the course to *Men of the World.* Seats free. General prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH.—REV. MATthew HALE SMITH will preach in the Chapel, (Trenor Hall,) Broadway, entrance on 34th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the sixth sermon upon a *Future Life.* Bible class 9½ A. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH—(PROTestant Episcopal) 54th-st., west of 8th-av. MORNING service at 10½ o'clock ; sermon by the Rector, Rev. G. J. GEER. EVENING service at 7½ o'clock ; sermon by Rev. Dr. MAHAN. Special collection will be made at the Evening service.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—REV. C. C. HOFFMAN, Missionary to Africa, will preach in the Chapel of the Hospital on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, service to begin at 4 o'clock. Mr. HOFFMAN will give an account of the Church Hospital at Cape Palmas, Africa, for which a collection will then be made.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, WEST SEVENTEENTH-ST., immediately west of 6th-av.—Elder L. H. JAMISON, from Indianapolis, Ind., will commence a series of meetings on SUNNAY, Oct. 7, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and continue EVERY EVENING through the week. The public are invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION.—LAMARtine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st. Rev. M. CUMMINGS will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., on SUNDAY, the 7th inst. Also, at Greenpoint, on 8th-st., between Meserole and Norman avs., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, residence No. 196 East 19th-st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANton-st.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Traviata.

BURTON'S GARDEN—The Marble Heart.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Aileen Aroon.

WINTER GARDEN—Faust.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

BOWERY THEATRE—Life at Jubilee Hall—Widow's Victim—New-York As It Is—The Ocean Child.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Richard III—Bronze Dudley—Norah Creina.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Joshua and his Brethren.

PALACE GARDENS—American Institute Fair.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Important advices reach us from Mexico, by way of New-Orleans. The report of the final condemnation and confiscation of the Spanish bark *Maria Concepcion* is confirmed. The Spanish Commodore threatened to bombard the city in retaliation, and would probably have put his threat in execution, but Capt. Jarvis, of the American squadron, interfered and condemned such a course, and the whole Spanish squadron, with the exception of one vessel, thereupon left for Havana. The Liberals, meantime, had come into the possession of sundry sinews of war, with which the demonstration against the Capital was to be prosecuted with vigor. Degollado had seized a *conducta* with $1,200,000, and Doblado had effected a loan of $600,000—whether in the same honest manner is not stated. The vanguard of the Liberal army had reached Tacubaya.

We have further news of the homeward-bound Japanese Embassy, from our correspondents on board the steam-frigate *Niagara*, which left the Cape de Verdes on the 18th of July, and reached the harbor of St. Paul de Loando, on the Coast of Africa, on the 7th of August, short of coal and water. Our correspondent expresses much disappointment at the low rate of speed exhibited by the *Niagara*, 7.5 knots per hour by the log being the maximum attained. The Japanese were spending their time much as before reported—in trying to attain a knowledge of the English language, eating, drinking, and playing their peculiar games. Our correspondents also furnish us with interesting intelligence relative to the movements of the African Squadron, and the recent capture of slavers. The *Storm King*, which recently arrived at Norfolk as a prize, had been captured just previous to the date of our correspondents' letters. Her Captain, it is stated, had no hesitation in informing the officers of the *San Jacinto*, by which the capture was effected, that he *had bribed the Deputy U. S. Marshal at this port with* $1,000 *to allow him to depart from Sandy Hook.* The *Niagara*, after coaling and taking in water, was to leave St. Paul de Loando on the 15th of August.

By the *Canada's* mails, which reached this City last evening from Boston, we receive London and Paris journals to the 22d ult. inclusive. The advices are not so late as those telegraphed from Cape Race, but the details derived from our foreign files and correspondence are interesting. We have no further particulars of the defeat of Gen. Lamoriciere. The differences between Garibaldi and Count De Cavour threaten serious consequences, and all friends of free Italy must hope that the reports on the subject are greatly exaggerated. Both men are necessary to the revolution, and both, it may well be believed, are too sensible and too patriotic to allow anything to stand in the way of their country's complete liberation. It is stated, with much assurance, that the Pope, in his forthcoming allocution, will announce his determination to leave Rome. If his Holiness would do this he would simplify matters very much and open the road clear to Venetia.

Another fearful storm has occurred at the South, involving considerable loss of life and great damage to propetry. Like the one which occurred only a few weeks since, it appears to have extended along the whole Gulf coast. At New-Orleans and vicinity, however, its fury was most seriously felt, and the damage resulting from it there is estimated at $150,000. The back portion of the city was entirely submerged. Eleven miles of the Jackson Railroad were washed away, together with a large number of houses on the route. The damage on the Mississippi River was also very heavy, a number of steamboats being blown ashore and coal-boats sunk.

The steamer *Bayou City*, plying between Galveston and Houston, Texas, exploded her boiler a few days ago, killing a large number of persons, principally boat hands and negroes. The exact number is not known.

The Prince of Wales and suite, according to previous announcement, visited Mount Vernon yesterday, accompanied by the President and members of the Cabinet. The revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*, which was gaily decorated for the occasion, conveyed the party to the grounds, where they were received by the Superintendent with due formality, and surveyed all objects of interest. The party, on their return, proceeded to the residence of Lord Lyons, and partook of a grand dinner. To-day the royal party will go to Richmond. Great efforts are being made to induce the Prince to prolong his stay at the South.

Mr. Seward reached Buffalo on his return from his five weeks' Western tour, yesterday afternoon, and was received by a large crowd. He held a *levée* at the house of Hon. E. G. Spaulding, and made a brief speech. In the evening he was serenaded by the Wide-Awakes. He will reach his home at Auburn to-day.

The Republican Judiciary Convention met at No. 618 Broadway last evening, and unanimously nominated Thos. B. Van Buren for Recorder, in place of Judge Edmonds, who declined to run. The Convention seemed disposed at one time to nominate Ex-Judge Cowles, but that gentleman, who was a member of the Convention, peremptorily declined. Mr. Van Buren has held office in California, but never in this City.

At a meeting of the Wide-Awake Central Committee, last evening, it was resolved to have another demonstration of the Wide-Awakes of New-York City alone, to come off after the Pennsylvania election, the time to be designated hereafter.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which has been in session for several days past in Boston, adjourned yesterday *sine die*, after fixing upon Cleveland, Ohio, as the next place of meeting. The Board concurred in the importance of raising $400,000 next year, for the purpose of clearing off the debt of the concern. The Cherokee Mission was discontinued, on the ground that the Cherokees are now a Christian nation.

The officers of the slave-bark *Orion*, who have been on trial in Boston for being engaged in the slave trade, were yesterday sentenced—Morgan, part owner and commander, to $2,000 fine and two years' imprisonment, Chamberlain, first mate, to two years' imprisonment, and Dunham, second mate, to twenty-one months' imprisonment.

Summary justice, according to the code of Judge Lynch, was administered to two horse-thieves at Fort Smith, Ark., on Wednesday. An effort was made to hang one of them, named Martin N. Gillian, some weeks ago, but in an attempt to escape he was wounded severely by a gun-shot. Having partially recovered, he broke jail and stole another horse, on which to escape, but he was recaptured and hung. The other victim, being brought in during the excitement attending the execution, was immediately seized and consigned to the same fate.

The State Fair at Elmira closed yesterday with the annual address. The weather has been extremely unfavorable most of the week, and this had the effect of seriously reducing the number of visitors. The total receipts amount to about $10,000. The trotting upon the Elmira track yesterday was quite spirited. The owner of *Flora Temple* refused to allow her to trot, for which various reasons are assigned.

In the Supreme Court, at Chambers, yesterday, before Justice Leonard, the Artisans' Bank matter was again up. It was adjourned until to-day, without any action as to the appointment of a Receiver. A new order was allowed, under the Revised Statutes, requiring the defendants to show cause why an injunction should not issue. That order is returnable this day, at 12 M. In the Marine Court, Heenan is sued for a balance alleged to be due the Winchester House for the board of Ada Isaacs Menkin. The cause is just on the calendar.

The excitement is undiminished in the Stock Market, though running yesterday in the opposite direction from the day before. Firmness was fully restored to the tone of the dealings, and prices recovered from 2 to 5 ₩ cent. from the extreme depression on Thursday. Money worked fairly active among the Stock Brokers, but the demand less urgent. The Discount Brokers report a good inquiry for choice selections of paper at Bank rate, while fair names rate at from 8 to 10 ₩ cent. Exchange still unsettled, varying 109¼@109 on London. The Custom-house returns of Trade for September show about the same Import movement of September last year, while the Exports of Domestic Produce have nearly doubled, the figures being $6,323,000, against $4,947,000 last season in September. There is a corresponding decrease in the Specie shipments, which are only $3,751,000, against $8,568,000.

Flour declined a shade, yet was not more active. Wheat was in good demand and desirable lots were firmer. Corn was somewhat higher, and in request. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Provisions; Pork favored buyers. Sugars and Whisky were more sought after. Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice and Tallow were quiet. Tobacco was briskly dealt in. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Pennsylvania Election.

The whole country awaits with intense interest the result of next Tuesday's election in Pennsylvania. It will go very far towards deciding the contest. It is true Foster is the candidate of both wings of the Democratic Party, and his success will not, therefore, imply the defeat of Lincoln in November. Still the moral effect of a Democratic victory now would be very great, not only in Pennsylvania itself, but in this State. It would give increased courage and hope to the Fusion movement. The election of Curtin, the Republican candidate for Governor, on the contrary, would render the vote of Pennsylvania very certain for Lincoln, and would be widely regarded as deciding the Presidential contest.

If the true Conservatives of Pennsylvania appreciate the real nature and importance of the pending contest, they can scarcely be misled into throwing their weight into the Anti-Republican scale. The issue, as made by the Fusionists, is not simply between the election of one candidate, or the triumph of one party, and another. It goes far beyond this. The point to be tested is, whether the People shall elect their President, or whether the election shall be thrown into the House of Representatives and then decided *by States*. If the people elect anybody, it will be Lincoln. If he is defeated, the election goes to the House.

The "Union men" profess to dread the result of electing Lincoln by the People. Do they never think of the danger of throwing so momentous a question into Congress, in the present excited state of the public mind and in the present condition of parties in the House? It is morally certain that nobody but Lincoln could possibly be chosen by the present House. Is there any doubt that Southern ultraists would resort to bribery, corruption, menace, and violent collisions in the House to prevent such a result? Is it not certain that such a contest would be protracted day after day, with constantly increasing excitement in Congress and throughout the country? Would not thousands from both the North and the South gather at the Capitol to watch the contest,—eager partisans on both sides, ready to give or take offence, and more than likely to engage in street collisions, which might fan the smoldering fires of the country into open outbreak and revolution?

These are points to be carefully considered by every one who desires to preserve the public peace. In our judgment the danger of violence, of armed conflict and of secession is infinitely greater if the election goes to the House, than if Lincoln is elected President by the people. Of this, however, every one must judge for himself; and we hope the Conservatives of Pennsylvania will give the matter due weight.

A Real Danger to the South.

The only real danger which now menaces the peace of the Southern States, results from the studied, persistent and extravagant misrepresentations of the principles and purposes of the Republican Party, by Democratic demagogues. It seems to be the chief vocation of these political desperadoes to impute the most diabolical aims to the great party, which, under the forms of the Constitution, is about to assume the administration of the Federal Government. According to their enemies, the Republican Party aims at nothing less than the immediate destruction of Slavery in the States; and to effect this object, the Constitution is to be trampled under the unhallowed feet of Abolition incendiaries, the sovereignty of the States is to be overthrown, and the Government of the Union is to become a consolidated despotism. If we are to believe the same authorities, the negroes of the South are not only to be made free by an act of Congress, or by the *habeas corpus*, but they are to be made in all respects the political and social equals of the whites, if, indeed, the latter class is not to be forced into subjection to their slaves.

Can the effect of such monstrous statements, daily uttered in the presence of slaves, fail to be disastrous? Can they fail to inspire the most sanguine hopes of immediate liberation in the breasts of negroes? He who lulls himself into the belief that they are indifferent to their condition, and that they have no aspirations for liberty, knows little of human nature, and less of the actual condition of the South. Such passive indifference to a degree of oppression, one hour of which Mr. Jefferson declared to be more odious than whole ages of that against which the American Colonies revolted, is impossible. It never existed in any age of the world, among the most debased and degraded of mankind. Not a slave in the South but pants for freedom, as the heart panteth for the water-brooks. The suppression of all freedom of the Press, and of speech, the hatred of Abolitionists, the Vigilance Committees, and their bloody and brutal punishments of white men and negroes, upon the mere suspicion that they entertain sentiments hostile to Slavery, all confess the consciousness of the friends of the institution, that they have not the least faith in the rose-colored pictures of the happy contentment of the negroes.

How infatuated, then, or how reckless must be the Southern demagogue who propagates the statement, which if he is able to read he must know to be false, that the Republican Party meditate the overthrow of Slavery in spite of the Constitution, and at any sacrifice of the lives and honor of the men and women of the South! The Slaveholders have no enemies equal to those, in recklessness, and in the power of evil. The madness of John Brown was harmless; his invasion of Virginia was too transparently absurd to be imitated by sane men; but the eloquent demagogue who proclaims to the slaves that the party which is about to triumph in the Presidential contest is determined to abolish Slavery and make negroes equal to white men, is the public enemy whom the slaveholders have need to fear, and whose punishment, or compulsory silence, would be justified by a regard for the public safety.

These Democratic maligners of the Republican Party and its principles are preparing the hearts of the negroes for bloody insurrection. They are instilling into them the hope of freedom, and the belief that their masters are to be forced into measures of emancipation by Northern conquerors at the point of the bayonet. Can the effect of such inculcations be mistaken? Can they fail to inspire the negroes with courageous hope, and to nerve their brawny arms for the fight?

We are not left to speculate in the dark on these points. We know what was the effect of Democratic misrepresentation in 1856, after the defeat of the Republican candidates. We know that serious attempts at insurrection occurred, which were not suppressed but by the sacrifice of many lives. Leading Southern journals charged these insurrectionary movements to the false hopes created in the breasts of slaves by "Democratic" statements of the purposes of the Republican Party. Since that period the misrepresentation has been studiously persisted in, year in and year out, for the simple reason that the propagandists of Slavery have little else to say for themselves. Their own outrages upon the rights of freedom, and their frauds upon the Treasury are too monstrous to be defended, and their only hope of retaining power, is in the effect of their misrepresentations of their opponents. There is now real and imminent danger that this systematic indoctrination of the negro race with the idea that it is to be liberated and put on an equality with the white race, by a Republican triumph, is about to bear its natural fruit, in a wide-spread insurrectionary scheme, whatever be the result of the election. The election of Mr. Lincoln, and the peaceful acquiescence of the South, would, without doubt, avert any serious efforts at rebellion; but nothing is more probable than that any attempt at secession would produce an instant revolt of the slaves.

The seceders have impressed the slaves with the belief that the "Black Republicans" have no other aim but to set them free, and is it probable that, with such hopes, they will quietly submit to being taken from under the "Black Republican" rule? And is it not clear that the only way to avert the consequences of their own falsehoods, is to acquiesce in the election of Mr. Lincoln, like good citizens?

But if the people of the South wish to enjoy all the peace and safety that are consistent with their peculiar institution, their course is clearly to compel the demagogues who have done the mischief to retract their falsehoods, and teach their slaves that the Republican Party occupies the position as regards Slavery, of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Clay; that they have no thought or purpose of setting the slaves free, and that they will promptly put down any attempt at insurrection.

We are glad to find that the facts and suggestions set forth above are beginning to force their way into the minds of men in the extreme South, where the greatest danger exists. A country paper in Alabama, called the *Reporter*, whose remarks are quoted and indorsed by the Mobile *Mercury*, says:

"We would say to Southern men everywhere, adopt a more vigilant system of police and patrol regulations. Keep your slaves at home, and worthless white men off your premises. Don't talk politics in their presence and hearing. *We learn that the idea prevails to a very considerable extent among them, that a Black Republican is a negro; and that if a Black Republican is elected President he will set them all free.*"

This is doing very well for a beginning. But the Alabama editors must go a good deal further if they hope to avert the danger. They must correct the misrepresentations which they and their leader, Mr. Yancey, have made, and which have led the negroes into these crude mistakes. Let them, therefore, not cease to discuss politics in the presence of the slaves, but let them retrace their steps, and learn to speak the truth. They are in a way to learn the value of truth for once, and we congratulate them. It is better that men should be honest and truthful from policy, than that they should be false. It is not often that the utility of truth is made so conspicuous to those who have no natural love for it.

Cavour and Garibaldi.

If Italy were but half as safe from her friends as she is from her foes, we might look upon the sternest crisis of her history as already past. True, the Pope still lingers at the Vatican, perhaps unwilling to inflict upon his French defenders the extreme anguish of seeing him depart from the dominions which they have so painfully preserved for him,—perhaps, too, a trifle uncertain as to whether he could more oblige his enemies than by taking himself comfortably out of their way.

The King Francis of Naples, though his Spanish steam-escort still awaited his movements in the Bay of Gaeta, was still, at the last advices, preparing to make head against the ocean of revolution at the Dykes of Capua; and as the strength of that fortress has long survived its ancient reputation for seductive attractions and demoralizing delights, the Ex-Bomba could hardly be driven from the banks of the Vulturnus without a sharp contest, if he were really in earnest, and could count upon the fidelity of any large body of his troops.

Lamoriciere, beaten on the 19th of September, with serious loss, still held Ancona with a powerful garrison; and, although practically paralyzed himself for offensive action, or for the relief of the Papal authority in the revolted provinces, might still be regarded as a dangerous enemy, in the event of anything like such a serious reaction from the revolutionary movement as might be anticipated in the event of a withdrawal from Italy of the European sympathies, which have thus far been secured to her by the moderation of her people, not less than by the heroism of their leaders.

And back of all these ministers of mischief lowers the portentous shape of Austria in Venice, armed, truculent, scotched but not slain, less formidable than of old for attack, but still tremendous in defence against an enemy not perfectly panoplied for all the exigencies of modern warfare.

These are perils in the path of Italy which no wise Italian patriot will underrate; and yet they are as nothing when compared with the evils which link in the madness and the egotism of some of Italy's own children; men who would indignantly spurn the idea of being treated as her foes; men who are, doubtless, ready now, as for years they have been, to endure martyrdom in the sacred name of their country and of liberty.

These men it is who now most seriously menace the new-found future of the Italian people. The conquest of Sicily and of Naples for the Italian cause by Garibaldi, seems to have inspired these men with the hope of finding at Palermo and at Naples new theatres for the display of the same theoretical politics which brought the Roman Republic of 1848 to its untimely end, struck the sword from the hand of Charles Albert of Sardinia, terrified the Pope into that condition of pious imbecility in which he has so long lingered, to the scandal and great detriment of Christendom, and adjourned for ten years the liberation of the Peninsula. The men whose oratory and whose absurdities culminated in the monstrous murder of Count Rossi, seem to be once more swarming about the Liberator Garibaldi, urging him to the publication of grandiloquent and inflammatory proclamations, leading him to a rupture with the statesman whose brain alone has made possible to the hero's sword the feats which have covered him with glory and transported Italy with hope, and spending themselves in endeavors to attract towards Italy and her national development the jealousies, the anger and the overwhelming power of all Europe in arms. Whatever may be the personal animosities of Garibaldi against Cavour, it is hardly conceivable that the bravest of Italian soldiers should be incapable of rendering justice to the first of Italian statesmen. It would be unworthy of Garibaldi to suspect him of putting himself, in matters of European diplomacy, upon a level with the Premier of Victor Emanuel, or of assailing the honor and the honesty of a man who has given to Italy the life and soul of an unsurpassed intellect through long, and doubtful, and trying years. But it is the fault of Mazzini and his friends that they have wearied the whole world with their morbid and suspicious egotism. Conspirators in the name of philosophy, they cannot reappear on the scene of Italian policy without disheartening all who care for Italy and hope for her deliverance. To see such men as these acquire any decisive control over the conduct of the most popular of Italian chieftains, would be the knell of Italy in all thoughtful ears. Indications abound in the recent European intelligence of their desperate efforts to secure such a control, but we cannot yet permit ourselves to believe that they have achieved it. We remember that it is the interest of all who hate Italy, and long for a legitimist reaction, to spread throughout the world the notion that the Dictator of Naples is succumbing to these fatal influences. And we prefer to await with yet unshaken confidence the course of Victor Emanuel in the South, before acquiescing in the evil omens now so abundantly drawn from the recent demonstrations of the Mazzinisti at Naples.

Austria and Russia at Warsaw—Europe and the Italian Question.

There seems to be no longer any reason to doubt that the Emperor of Austria is to make one of the party of princes who are to assemble at Warsaw in the beginning of the present month, and the alarmists everywhere are doing their best to translate this circumstance into an omen of evil for Italy, in the threatened renewal of the grand conspiracy of 1815 against liberal ideas and national independence.

If it were true that the Emperor Alexander of Russia had indeed determined to let bygones be bygones with the House of Hapsburg, to forget the attitude of Austria during the Crimean War, and the ceaseless intrigues of Austrian diplomacy against Russian interests and Russian influence in the East; and if we were further to understand that Prussia had resolved to cement this return of the great Northern Empire to the ranks of the Legitimist crusade, by the adhesion of all Protestant Germany under her own direction, there would indeed be reason enough for something more than anxiety as to the immediate future of European order, if not of European freedom. For although the days of the Congress of Vienna are past never to return; and the doctrine of right Divine, as Metternich and Castlereagh understood it, sleeps with the dynastic dreams of Louis XIV. and the theological Quixotism of Philip II., the military power at the disposal of the three sovereigns, whose presence in the ancient Polish capital must force afresh upon the memory of all mankind the atrocious bargains which obliterated Poland from the list of States, is still formidable enough in itself, and sufficiently loyal to the banners of despotism to menace Europe with a serious and sanguinary strife.

Russia, Prussia and Austria combined for dynastic intervention in Italy would not indeed find before them in 1860 the easy and supple Cabinets of forty years ago. A march from Warsaw upon Turin, by way of Berlin and Vienna, would now afford something more than a spectacle to the Western nations which looked on tranquilly in 1820 upon the lawless intervention of Austrian bayonets throughout the Italian Peninsula, and gently remonstrated in 1846 against the equally lawless extinction of the last gleams of liberty in the guaranteed Republic of Cracow. The public opinion of the West has now attained the proportions of a Power able always in the last resort, to coerce the most apathetic of Governments into action; and the strongest military State of Europe is now ruled by a man too sagacious and too daring to suffer himself to be driven into the leadership of this irresistible force, when by assuming that leadership at once he can control it to his own ends and those of France. A new parody upon the drama of the Holy Alliance beginning now at Warsaw, would be more likely to find its *dénoument* at St. Petersburg and Vienna than at Rome and Paris. But such a parody would not on either side be weakly played. If attempted at all, it would be attempted as the last effort of legitimacy to assert itself as the controlling force of European policy. Is there any solid reason, therefore, to suppose that it will be attempted, or, in other words, to anticipate from the magnificent convention of crowned heads, now on the point of assembling, anything approaching to the result which the London *Times* somewhat prematurely describes as a "new alliance" between Russia, Austria and Prussia?

Such an alliance could only be threatening to Europe if it were directed against the triumph in Italy of the principle of non-intervention. This principle is now put forth by England and by France, and, since the peace of Villafranca, has been accepted by Austria, Russia and Prussia, as the new foundation of international relations in Europe. It is the diametrical converse alike in substance and in form, of the principle on which the Holy Alliance was founded, and in conformity with which Europe was ruled, or to speak more exactly, suppressed, from Waterloo to Solferino. The whole system of Metternich reposed upon the idea that the military power of all the legitimate sovereigns of Europe might lawfully be used to maintain the throne of any one of their number. No revolution took place in Europe from 1815 to 1850, in which this idea was not invoked in the form of armed or at least of diplomatic protest against its violation. The sovereigns at Warsaw, if they hope to make their meeting anything more than a pompous parade, must be prepared to startle the world with a solemn re-establishment of this idea, and must proceed to enforce it upon the leaders of the great Italian movement. A fall in the English funds, which followed immediately upon the announcement that Francis Joseph had been formally invited to meet his brother sovereigns of Prussia and Russia, would seem to imply that in London, at least, some such action is not regarded as beyond the possibilities of this latest "fore-gathering" of potentates. But the English funds represent a popular sensibility which has been so much and so cruelly worked upon of late years, that its value as a political thermometer must be confessed to have been considerably impaired. There is certainly nothing in the actual relations of the Russian with the Austrian policy which can justify the anticipation, that a renewal of official intimacy between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna is to be followed by a joint demonstration against the great principle which now fences Italy from the foreigner, and leaves her free to make or to mar her own destiny.

Neither in the East nor in the Mediterranean has Russia anything to gain by an open and aggressive alliance with Austria, which has done more than any other Power to thwart her at Constantinople. But both in the East and in the Mediterranean Russia has something to lose by suffering it to be believed that she has entered upon a course of determined hostility to Austria. The Turkish pear, though ripening fast, is not yet ripe for Russia.

A violent convulsion in Hungary, provoking a general commotion throughout the whole Sclavonic East of Europe, occurring at the present moment, must at once seriously embarrass the relations of Russia with the Western Powers, and imperil her own domestic peace. The Czar is on the point of accomplishing one of the grandest social revolutions recorded in history. The emancipation of 20,000,000 of Muscovite serfs is not to be attempted with indifference in the midst of a series of political explosions along the Russian frontier—explosions involving the very possible revival of dormant passions in all the Polish dominions of the Empire. If anything can facilitate the efforts of the Austrian Government to satisfy and pacify Hungary, it will be the conviction of the Hungarian leaders that Russia is not disposed to look with favor upon a new Hungarian revolution; and surely, therefore, nothing can be more natural than that the Czar should do all that in him lies to develop this conviction at once. Interpreted in this sense, the approaching interview of Alexander and Francis Joseph becomes an act at once intelligible and discreet on the part of the former sovereign, as well as of the latter, while it loses altogether the menacing importance, for the rest of Europe, which has been so liberally conferred upon it. We have little doubt that it will very shortly explain itself in this light to the world; no doubt at all that it will do it, should the Emperor Napoleon, as it is now reported, make one of the grand party.

Bonner Again!—The *Ledger* has captured another celebrity. President Buchanan is about to join the long array of its contributors. He promises to commence work as soon as he "gets leisure," which he fears will not be until after the 4th of March. And then he proposes to open with a biographical sketch of William Lowndes, of South Carolina. This is not only enterprising in Mr. Bonner, but graceful and sensible in the venerable President. We have no doubt his contributions will have decided intrinsic interest, and certainly the spectacle of a President of the United States becoming a contributor to a newspaper is unusual enough to attract attention.

The following is his reply to Mr. Bonner's request:

Washington, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1860.

My Dear Sir: I have received your favor of the 3d inst., and shall most cheerfully comply with your request and furnish you a sketch of the life of William Lowndes, as soon as possible. He was one of the greatest, wisest and purest statesmen that have ever adorned our country, and yet his memory has been sadly neglected. The truth is that my public duties occupy my whole time at present. I had hoped I might enjoy some leisure after the adjournment of Congress; but in this I have been disappointed. If not before, I hope to furnish you the sketch soon after the 4th of March. This from me will be a tribute not only to justice but to gratitude.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Robert Bonner, Esq.

A Broadway Valhalla.

OPENING OF BRADY'S NEW GALLERY.

Broadway is not merely a great "institution" itself—an institution which all the world may well be excused for determining once in its life to see. It is also a sort of Banyan tree, continually sending out tributary "institutions," which swell the interest of the "mighty parent" with a thousand new and various interests of their own. In Broadway all merchants become princely, all trades palatial. The old contempt which wholesale commerce traditionally entertains for its more homely and familiar brother, commerce by retail, threatens to become ridiculous in the natural progress of Broadway. When ladies buy their laces and their ribbons under frescoed ceilings and within marble porches, and seamstresses may buy their wedding-rings in ornamental halls, it is absurd to pooh-pooh the mercer and the goldsmith in favor of the Indian magnate or the China shipper. The day is not far distant when every branch of human industry will have its representative palace along the line of our great thoroughfare; and scarce a month passes over one's head that we are not called upon to chronicle some new effervescence of the magnificent enterprise which is doing for New-York what Cæsar Augustus did for Rome.

The latest of these manifestations was on Thursday evening thrown open to the inspection of the curious in such matters, and of the wise Gothamites of the Press, by Mr. Brady, the prince of photographers on our side of the water. For months past, this name, so long synonymous with "imperial full-lengths" and fresh celebrities, has entirely disappeared from Broadway. Brady has been in New-York, of course, and no further from his old temple than at the corner of Bleecker-street, but hidden there in a chaos of hair-dressers, glove-dealers and miscellaneous men of bazaars; he has been Brady rather by faith than by sight to the sight-seers who associate his name with one of the established pleasures of the Metropolis. In that there has been an occultation of Brady, portentous to those who knew the permanent necessity of Brady to New-York, of some new rising in a more splendid sphere.

The occultation is over now, and at the corner of Broadway and Tenth-street Brady has reappeared on a scale and after a fashion which strikingly illustrates the development of photography into a colossal industry worthy to take its place with the most significant manufactures of the country. The prosperity which makes such an establishment possible as this which Brady has now opened, throws a marvelous light upon the means which we shall bequeath to our posterity of knowing what manner of men and women we Americans of 1860 were. All our books, all our newspapers, all our private letters,—though they are all to be weighed yearly by the ton, rather than counted by the dozen,—will not so betray us to our coming critics as the millions of photographs we shall leave behind us. Fancy what the value to us would be of a set of imperial photographs of the imperial Romans! How many learned treatises we would gladly throw into the sea in exchange for a daguerreotype of Alexander the Great, as he sat at the feast with "Lovely Thais," or an ambrotype of Cleopatra as she looked when she dropped that orient pearl into her cup with sumptuous grace!

Well, these we shall never have: but in default of them, our children's children may look into our very eyes, and judge us as we are. Perhaps this will be no great advantage to us, but, in our children's children's name, we ought to thank Mr. Brady and those who labor with him to this end.

The new Brady Gallery has been baptized the "National Portrait Gallery." It deserves the name, and more. It is cosmopolite as well as national. The ample stairway of rich carved wood introduces you to a very Valhalla of celebrities, ranging over two continents, and through all ranks of human activity. Had we a Balzac among us, his creditors might be sure to catch him in Mr. Brady's gallery, for all the types of New York and America have given each other a *rendezvous* in this *Ruhm-Halle*, or Hall of Renown. In this deep-tinted luxurious room, are gathered the senators and the sentimentalists, the bankers and the poets, the lawyers and the divines of the State and of the nation, kept all in order and refined by the smiling queenliness of all manner of lovely or celebrated women. Hostile editors have stood side by side in their best fraternal manner, and the Emperor of the French receives the compliments of the London Times with unruffled brow. If the men themselves whose physiognomies are here displayed, would but meet together for half an hour in so calm a frame of mind as their pictures wear, how vastly all the world's disputes would be simplified, how many tears and troubles might mankind still be spared!

And why should they not? For here at one end of the grand saloon behold a company of famous men who have in very truth so met. These are the dead of history. Sedgwick and Calhoun, McDuffie and Adams, Jackson and Benton, Webster and Marcy. Audubon, with his eagle beak and eagle eye, become the cousin of his own birds, and Irving, placid as the New-Amsterdam of his quaint dreams; here they are all, in their lives so divided, often so much at variance—as one now in the interest they all inspire and in the respect which enshrines their memories. Let the living, famous or unknown, pictured or unpictured, pause here and take a not useless lesson.

This new and charming gallery will not be opened to the public until Monday next, but Mr. Brady plans, we understand, for to-morrow night, a general reception of ladies and amateurs, which bids fair to be one of the most unique and interesting entertainments of the current season. Then fuller justice can be done than is now in our power to the taste with which Mr. Brady has converted a four story house into a palace of light—absolutely catching the blue sky, and making it permanent in the glasses of his operating-room, by a curious process, which secures to him in all weathers the delicate blue lights essential to the perfection of his art.

Musical.

Miss Patti is certainly the most prompt and peremptory little *prima donna* in the world. On Wednesday evening she essayed the *rôle*, perfectly new to her, of *Violetta*, in "La Traviata," and achieved a decided vocal triumph. One new part in a week might well content an ordinary singer—but Miss Patti is no ordinary singer; on the contrary, she is an extraordinarily willful little siren. She chose to sing *two* new parts in a week, and as the proverb tells us, *Ce que femme veut, Dieu le veut*, Miss Patti last night attacked part number two, and conquered it. The character of *Linda* belongs, both musically and dramatically, to the natural *répertoire* of Miss Patti. Her emotions never rise into even the semblance of passionate melodrama, save in that *scena* of the second act, in which the venerable parent of *Linda*, horrified, rejects the gold which he supposes to be the wages of his daughter's shame. And, as the strength of this scene lies with the paternal *baritone*, the filial *soprano* having little to do but to lament and be musically miserable, Miss Patti was equal to its requirements. For the rest of the opera she sang it with a fluency and grace worthy of all praise. Ferri performed his part, too, with unusual spirit, and earned honest plaudits for the dramatic energy and musical fire which he threw into his representation of the Savoyard father.

Signor Brignoli obliged us in the second act with an air from Verdi's opera of "Louisa Miller," which he sang as well as if it had not been annexed but to the manner born, and altogether contributed throughout the evening his just share to the success of a very pleasant opera, very pleasantly rendered.

To-night Miss Patti repeats her attempt upon *Violetta*, and on Monday the house closes for the Prince of Wales and the inevitable ball.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Confiscation of the Maria Concepcion—Threatened Bombardment of Vera Cruz—Interference of the American Naval Forces, and Departure of the Spanish Fleet.

New-Orleans, Friday, Oct. 5.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from Brazos 29th ult., has arrived, with $49,000 in specie. She reports the brig *Kineo*, bound to Vera Cruz, ashore near the Belize.

The *Atlantic* brings advices from Mexico confirming the report of the final condemnation and confiscation of the Spanish bark *Maria Concepcion* by the Mexican authorities. The Spanish Commodore threatened to bombard Vera Cruz for indemnity, *but Capt. Jarvis, of the American squadron, condemned the course of the Spaniards, and the whole Spanish squadron, with the exception of one vessel, returned to Havana.*

A *conducta* with $1,200,000, for Tampico, had been seized by Degallado, who, it was believed, would use the funds to support the expedition against the Capital.

It is stated that Doblado had effected a loan of $600,000 for the same purpose. The vanguard of the Liberal army had arrived at Tacubaya, and other divisions were expected to be soon before the city.

Another Steamboat Explosion and Fearful Loss of Life.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 5.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 2d reports the explosion of the steamer *Bayou City*, running regularly between Galveston and Houston, near Lynchburgh, with a fearful loss of life. The total number killed and wounded is unknown. Those known to be killed principally belong to the boat and were negroes. There was a large list of passengers. As far as known the explosion was caused by incrustation by salt water on the boilers.

Lynching of Two Horse-Thieves at Fort Smith, Ark.

Fort Smith, Ark., Thursday, Oct. 4.

This afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a man named Martin H. Gillian, *alias* Wm. Owen, formerly of Johnstown, Bates County, Mo., was hung at this place for horse-stealing, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens. He was arrested some weeks since, and an effort made to hang him, during which he jumped away from the rope, and was shot down while in the act of escaping. His wounds were serious, and medical treatment was afforded. As soon as his injuries would admit of his being removed, he was taken to the County Jail at Greenwood, whence he escaped last night, and to facilitate his flight, stole another horse, but was retaken this morning at Van Buren and returned to this place, where summary punishment was again determined on. He was led to a tree with the fatal noose adjusted round his neck. Seeing no hope of escape he confessed his guilt, manifested contrition for his past deeds, sought forgiveness at the throne of mercy in a feeling prayer, and earnestly called upon those present to be admonished by the example before them. He was then swung up and the tragedy was concluded.

Scarcely had these proceedings ended when another prisoner was brought into town, charged with the same offence. He was examined on the street, confessed the crime of which he was accused, and hurried to the fatal spot, and soon swung by the side of his brother in crime. The second victim was a Choctaw half-breed, named Shoat. The bodies will not be taken down till to-morrow. The citizens here have become greatly incensed against horse-thieves, as of late their offences have been bold and numerous, and the operations of the law on this frontier is known to be slow and uncertain.

The Session of the A. B. C. F. M.

Boston, Friday, Oct. 5.

The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions met early this morning, and discussed for some time a report from the Committee, Judge Jessup, Chairman, to which was referred the subject of the late debt. The prevailing sentiment was strongly in favor of going forward, and the whole audience, by rising, expressed their concurrence in the importance of raising next year not less than $400,000. The vote of the Prudential Committee, discontinuing the Cherokee Mission, on the ground of that being now a Christian nation, was approved. Fourteen new corporate members were elected, and Cleveland, Ohio, chosen for the next place of meeting. Parting addresses were made by Dr. Perkins, the President, and Rev. Mr. Stone, after which the Board adjourned till next year.

Sentences of the Slave-Traders of the Bark Orion.

Boston, Friday, Oct. 5.

The officers of the slave bark *Orion* were sentenced to-day, for being engaged in the Slave-trade, by Judge Sprague, in the United States District Court, as follows:

Thomas Morgan, part owner of the vessel, and her commander at the time of her capture, was fined $2,000, and to be imprisoned for two years in jail.

Byron J. Chamberlain, first mate, was sentenced to imprisonment in jail for two years.

William Dunham, second mate, imprisonment for twenty-one months in jail.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

Fort Smith, Friday, Oct. 5.

The Overland California mail, with San Francisco dates of the 17th of September, arrived here this evening at 6 o'clock. The through passengers are Frank Hall and J. O. Talbott. The mail came through in eighteen days and six hours. Nothing of public interest had transpired up to the time of the leaving of the mail.

The Florida State Election.

Savannah, Friday, Oct. 5.

Nassau County gives 250 majority for Milton, (Breckinridge.) Fernandina and Jacksonville papers estimate Milton's majority in the State at 2,500.

CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY NEWS.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Bible Society, last Thursday, communications were received from agents, giving an account of the work in their several fields: From JAMES W. STONE, Para, South America, giving an account of distribution of the Scriptures up the Amazon and Madeira Rivers; from Rev. Mr. BLACKFORD, Rio Janeiro, acknowledging the receipt of books from this Society, and giving encouraging accounts as to the prospect for circulating the Scriptures in Brazil; from Mr. JAMES OLIVER, Fray Bentos, in regard to distribution of the Scriptures in Uruguay; from Col. TRONCHIN, Geneva, sending an account of the labor of Bible distributors in Italy, and requesting further appropriations; from Rev. J. G. BALDWIN, Fuh Chau, in regard to versions of the Holy Scriptures in China; from the Secretary of the Netherlands Bible Society, with a donation for the Library of valuable books relating to the Indian Archipelago, and giving a statement of the distribution of the Holy Scriptures by that Society. Grants of books were made to the American Tract Society; to the New-York Colonization Society, for recaptured Africans in Liberia; German Bibles for distribution in Canada; Bibles and Testaments in various languages for Rio Janeiro, for Ceylon, and the region of the Uruguay River, S. A., and Bogota; with several grants to needy Sunday Schools where there are no auxiliaries, and for distribution in Kansas, Texas, and California, in places where there are no societies; and eighteen volumes in raised letters for the blind.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—The French Evangelical Church has secured the services of the Rev. MARC FIVAZ, of Lausanne, Switzerland, and that gentleman will preach every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the lecture-room of Dr. THOMPSON'S Church, corner of Grand and Crosby streets. Arrangements are also in progress to have preaching in the French language, in Brooklyn, every Tuesday evening. Mr. FIVAZ is eminently fitted for the duties of the important position upon which he has just entered. To a thorough education he adds a most intimate knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and an extended experience in pastoral duties, for he has labored in his sacred calling nearly half a century. There is a large French element in our City population which needs evangelization, and this enterprize should receive earnest support. Arrangements have been completed for the service in Brooklyn. Beginning next week, there will be preaching every Tuesday at 7½ P. M., in the lecture-room of Dr. SPEAR'S Church, corner of Amity and Clinton streets.

THE GERMAN EMIGRANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Directors of the German Emigrant Benevolent Society held a regular meeting on Wednesday. The agent, Mr. O. T. CHEHALT, submitted a monthly report, according to which 11,154 immigrants arrived at this port during September. Of these 4,107 were Germans, 4,256 Irishmen, 1,264 Englishmen, 126 Frenchmen and 73 Swiss. The majority of German immigrants arrived in vessels from Bremen and Hamburg. The whole immigration since the 1st of January last amounts to 80,653, of whom 26,571 were Germans. In consequence of the energy with which ticket-swindlers have been prosecuted, no cases of fraud upon immigrants took place during the last month. One hundred and thirty-three persons were provided with employment by the agency of the German Society. The Relief Committee expended during the past month $133, in 91 cases of destitution. $150 were appropriated for the Relief Committee, to be expended during the ensuing month. The Treasurer reported a balance of $1,996 60 in the treasury. Several new members were elected, and Mr. STRANSKY submitted a report recommending the establishment of a German hospital.

M. BERGER AT BILLIARDS.—Mons. BERGER still continues his exhibitions at PHELAN'S, and draws crowds, numbers being unable to gain admission after the first half hour has elapsed. In addition to his peculiar feats—for each of which he has a special name, as his "Little Love," "Little Cousin," Phelan's Favorite," &c.—he joins in games with various of the American knights of the cue, invariably with success. On Thursday night he beat Mr. BIRD, of Philadelphia, seventy-five points in a hundred, and KAVANAUGH forty in fifty, making the large run of fifty points in the game with BIRD. This was the largest run ever made in this country in the real French three-ball game, twenty-four being the longest play heretofore. On Friday afternoon he outdid himself in his "force" shots, besides making runs of thirty, twenty-seven and twelve points. Last evening Monsieur beat Mr. PHELAN sixty points in one hundred, at the French carom game; and in another carom game, forty out of fifty points.

MURDER OF AN INFANT.—Yesterday morning Officer BULMER, of the Fifth Precinct, found the body of an infant in the small inclosure or "Park" at the junction of Duane and Hudson streets. Coroner SCHIRMER investigated the circumstances of the case, and it was demonstrated that deceased had been born alive, but that it had been suffocated by filling its throat and mouth with earth. The jury were unable to say who had perpetrated the murder.

SERIOUS RAILROAD CASUALTY.—CHARLES HUDSON, a lad 13 years of age, residing at No. 161 First avenue, had both his legs crushed in a shocking manner on Thursday evening by the wheels of car No. 4 of the Second-avenue Railroad Company. The occurrence happened at One Hundredth-street, and the police of the Twelfth Precinct conveyed the sufferer to Ward's Island, and he was placed in the Hospital.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting yesterday of the Board of Police Commissioners Sergeant BRUSH, of the Sixth Precinct, was transferred to the Twenty-third; Sergeant SMITH, of the Fifth, to the Seventeenth, and Sergeant BROWER was assigned to the Sixth. No other business was transacted.

FOUND DEAD.—A man by the name of GARDINER, between 60 and 70 years of age, was found dead in his bed this evening, at No. 353 Spring-street. His friends are requested to call.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—W. H. ANTHON, Esq., will deliver the closing address at the Fair of the American Institute, Palace Garden, this evening,

More of the Dr. Cheever Association.

Immediately after the usual weekly lecture at the Church of the Puritans last evening, SETH B. HUNT, Esq., one of the wealthy members of the church, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Prudential Committee be instructed to examine the Constitution and By-laws of the Cheever Association of this church, and report at our next meeting what are its principles and objects, and also report if, in their opinion, it is consistent with the obligations members owe this church to join said Association.

Mr. THEODORE D. WARREN, President of the Cheever Association, seconded the resolution and spoke in favor of its adoption.

Mr. HUNT, in urging the passage of the resolution, said that it was important to have such an investigation, in order that others who were not connected with that Association might know whether or not they were called upon to form an Anti-Cheever Association.

The resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Military.

INSPECTION OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The new Highland Regiment was inspected yesterday at Hamilton-square, for the first time since its organization. There were 208 men in the ranks, including the officers and 16 members of Robertson's Band. The companies all appeared to advantage. After the inspection, Brigade-Inspector TAYLOR complimented the men on their appearance, and announced that the staff officers had offered a medal worth $100 to the company which should have the largest number of men at the next inspection, and a prize of $30 to the man who should bring up the most men equipped according to law.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The cap worn by Col. BUTTERFIELD, of the Twelfth Regiment, in the parade on Thursday, was the regular Saxony blue fatigue cap of the Regiment. The Colonel, on account of a former severe illness, is prevented from wearing the full-dress cap at all times on parade. We were not aware of these facts when we stated in yesterday's paper that the cap was out of keeping with his office.

SEVENTH REGIMENT INSPECTION.

The Seventh Regiment (National Guard) will be inspected at Hamilton-square on the 18th inst. The regimental line will be formed at 1 P. M.

Police Reports.

A SCURRILOUS PUBLICATION.

Last evening, under the authority of a warrant issued by Justice QUACKENBUSH, Detective Hogan and Assistant U. S. Marshal De Angelis made a call at the office of the *City Life*, a "flash" weekly paper published in Ann-street, and seized the "forms" and about 3,000 copies of the issue for the current week. John Heeny, the proprietor of the sheet, was afterwards taken into custody at his residence, No. 87 Frankfort-street, and detained at head-quarters pending his arraignment to-day before a magistrate. The "forms," which were badly "pied" in passing through unaccustomed hands, and the copies of the paper, were also carted to the Police Office. The publication has been of late the subject of repeated complaints to the authorities.

A COWARDLY ASSAILANT.

Mr. John Holland, an aged farmer, residing in Queens County, L. I., was shamefully beaten about two months since, at the Union Race Course, by two drunken ruffians, who commenced the attack without having received any provocation. Some days afterwards Bryan Riley, one of the alleged assailants, was apprehended in this City and delivered into the hands of the Queens County authorities, but nothing could be heard of his confederate, one Daniel Slavin *alias* Astor, until Thursday afternoon, when Officer Merahon, of the Eleventh Precinct, identified him and took him into custody. The prisoner was sent to Jamaica. Mr. Holland was so badly injured that for weeks his life was despaired of.

RECORD OF THE TIMES.

INTERESTING TO GAS CONSUMERS.—JESSE C. ROWEN formerly occupied a hired house and took gas from the Brooklyn Gas-Light Company, making the usual deposit of $8 as security. Last Spring he moved into a house of his own, and receiving gas from the same company, permitted the original deposit to remain. Recently, Mr. ROWEN withdrew his deposit, it not being the practice of the company to demand security of parties owning the house supplied. The Company paid him interest on the deposit up to the time he occupied his own house, but refused to pay interest after that. Mr. ROWEN sued the Company for the balance of interest to test the question in Justice VOORHIES' Court, but the Company, rather than stand the test, paid the demand in full.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—There was a large and very enthusiatic meeting of Republicans in the Court-street Wigwam, last evening, at which an address, which will appear in the TIMES of Monday, was delivered by Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND. There were two large and well-drilled companies of Wide-Awakes present, accompanied by a band of music, and during the evening several campaign songs were sung by the Prairie Songsters. The Republicans of South Brooklyn have entered the Presidential campaign with unusual spirit, and have already been rewarded by gratifying accessions to their ranks.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The delegates from the Williamsburgh portion of the Fifth Congressional District met in Convention on Thursday evening, and resolved not to meet with the New-York delegates on Monday evening next, and placed DANIEL D. WINANT in nomination for Congress. A Committee was appointed to confer with any other Democratic organization as to uniting upon a candidate for Congress. The Williamsburgh delegates say that the New-Yorkers have had their own way long enough, and they will not stand their rule any longer.

PROSPECT PARK.—The Board of Prospect Park Commissioners held a meeting at the Mayor's office, on Thursday evening, when steps were taken to protect the trees on the ground indicated for a park, when the Board adjourned to Tuesday evening next.

NEW-JERSEY.

Presentments by the Grand Jury.

BILLS OF INDICTMENT AGAINST TWO MURDERERS.

The Grand Inquest of Hudson County, which has been in session since Tuesday last, came into Court yesterday and presented bills of indictment against 18 persons, for murder, felonious assaults, burglaries and other crimes. At 4 P. M., the prisoners were brought into Court before Judge OGDEN, when they pleaded as follows:

GEORGE ALLEN, for picking the pocket of CORNELIUS WALLER, not guilty.

WM. E. IRVIN, on three indictments: committing a burglary, in entering the house of CONSTANTINE RUFF; for felonious assault and battery on Mr. RUFF, and cutting him with a knife; also for petit larceny, in stealing jewelry. Not guilty.

MICHAEL HODH, (an elderly man,) for attempting to commit an outrage on a little girl 10 years of age, at North Bergen. Not guilty.

CHRISTOPHER FLYNN, felonious assault and battery on WM. H. BALSHAW, bar-keeper at Bergen Point, and dangerously stabbing him with a knife. Not guilty, only in his "own defence."

THOS. KANE, assault and battery on an officer. Not guilty.

HENRY HARRIS, burglary, in breaking into a house and stealing some spoons. Guilty.

EDWARD RODGERS, assault and battery on his wife, and attempting to kill her. Not guilty.

PETER CLARK, petit larceny. Not guilty.

EDWARD STEVENS and WM. HENRY, for stealing a row-boat. Not guilty.

JOHN WILLIAMS, (colored,) burglary, in entering the house of JAMES STOUT, in Jersey City, with intent to steal. Guilty.

PETER BIZARD, a boy, for assaulting and stabbing PETER CONROY. Pleaded guilty, and alleged that it was in self-defence.

CORNELIUS H. GORTSCHIUS, assaulting DANIEL H. CLARK with a knife. Not guilty.

ANN HOAGLAN, stealing $12 in bank bills. Pleaded guilty to stealing $9.

BRIDGET MIDDLETON, petit larceny. Not guilty.

JAMES GUTHRIE, using a hatchet on his wife. Not guilty.

PETER NIPLE, stealing fowls. Guilty of stealing them when drunk, but gave them back.

ISAAC BLAZARD, (proprietor of the Rock Tavern under the hill,) selling liquor on the Sabbath. Guilty. The Court fined the prisoner $20 and costs, and ordered him committed until paid.

PATRICK DOWDALL and CHARLES MCDERMOTT for the murder of Capt. JOHN M. KOPPER, ferry-master at Weehawken, in an affray in August last. Also, an additional indictment against MCDOWDAL for an atrocious assault on Mr. PEEL, arising out of the same transaction. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. DOWDAL not being able to employ counsel, Judge OGDEN assigned CHARLES H. WINFIELD to conduct the defence. MCDERMOTT stated that his friends would provide counsel to conduct his case. The prisoners are young men about 22 or 23 years of age, and apparently belong to the rough class.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH BINDERS, CORDERS, AND ALL OTHER RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

The WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company would ask the candid attention of the public, and especially of that more immediately represented by the NEW-YORK TIMES, to the fact that the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-Machine has uniformly received the highest commendations from all classes of society, whether for the use of
FAMILIES,
DRESS-MAKERS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
GAITER FITTERS,
SHOE BINDERS,
VEST MAKERS, OR
TAILORS GENERALLY.
THE LOCK-STITCH MADE BY THESE MACHINES is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on both sides of the seam—the only stitch that is approved by families and manufacturers of sewed goods. This fact being borne in mind, every candid person must be convinced that the WHEELER & WILSON Machine is the only one to purchase, whether for private use or for earning a livelihood by sewing for others.
OFFICE NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

68 AND 70 — **Three Gallons Handsome Soft Soap** — 68 AND 70
MADE IN FIVE MINUTES,
By simply dissolving one pound of
"B. T. BABBITT'S CONCENTRATED SOFT SOAP,"
in one gallon of boiling water, and adding two gallons warm water.
☞ "No grease is required."
N. B.—Put up in packages to suit orders.
Address No. 70 Washington-st., New-York

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Wedding-Cards, Notes, &c.—all the new and elegant styles engraved at EVERDELL'S, in the highest perfection of the art; elegant styles of wedding envelopes, sold only at No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

Eureka Sewing Machines—Price $50, Can now be purchased and paid for IN WEEKLY OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS. Office 493 Broadway. Clubs supplied. Agents wanted.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

White, the Hatter, has Introduced the Hiawatha Soft Hat, the most popular hat of Paris; also, the National Guard Hat and Children's Fancy Hats, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Gents' Fall Styles Hats and Caps, Misses and Children's Hats, the largest and most elegant variety in the City. The trade supplied.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Use Parker Bros. London Club Sauce.—It is superior to all others now sold, and is for sale by all respectable grocers everywhere.
A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st., Agent.

Taylor's New Saloon.
WILLIAM TAYLOR having recently refitted and embellished in elegant style his Saloon at No. 555 Broadway, is prepared to receive his friends and the public.

Beauty restored by prudent use of Trefolle, the secret of beauty. A beautiful complexion is the positive result. Try it once. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents a bottle.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery constantly on hand; the proprietor in attendance.

What Did they Cost?—Only $12 for the Suit! at GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.'S Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

E. M. Patrick's Baltimore Bathbender Safes are worthy the attention of all buyers, and his PARLOR PLATE SAFES are the best, as to style, finish and durability, that can be found in the City.
Call and examine at No. 63 Murray-st.
N. B.—Ladies, if you wish your plate secure get a Parlor Safe.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

The Shakers on Sewing-Machines.
"We approve of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machines had of thee."—*S. Atherton, Harvard, Mass., Aug.* 16, 1860.
JAMES WILLCOX, Manf'r, 508 Broadway, New-York.

Another Triumph of the Grover and Baker Stitch.—At the Kentucky State Fair, lately held at Bowling Green, the first premium was awarded to a machine making the GROVER & BAKER STITCH, in competition with all other stitches in use.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales,
Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required. Call and examine, or send for an ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York,
Between Dey and Cortlandt sts.

Cahill & Wood, successors to S. Cahill, are selling their Balmoral Boots for Ladies at $3 50; House Slippers, 75 cents to $1. A large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and Misses, Boys and children, at moderate prices.
CAHILL & WOOD,
No. 627 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Circhugh's Illusive Wigs and Toupees.—Light, durable, elegant and perfect fits. Partings unstainable. No turning up behind. Bands, Braids, Curls, &c., wholesale and retail, 290 Broadway, next to A. T. Stewart & Co.

"A Clear Complexion" is Desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Do not Dye your Hair.—MOTT'S Chemical Pomade will restore it to its original color, without dyeing. For sale everywhere, and by PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

Four Dollar Hats.—LEARY & CO.'S SUCCESSORS are enabled to offer at this price a most beautiful article, the product of their own factories and made under their own supervision.
HUNT & DUSENBURY, Astor House.

Boy's Suits $3 to $8. No. 142 Fulton-st.
Men's Suits $8 to $20. No. 142 Fulton-st.
DEGROOT'S Granite-Hall, near Broadway.

MARRIED.

OGDEN—BALDWIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Cooke, FREDERIC OGDEN, of this City, to CORDELIA AUGUSTA, daughter of David T. Baldwin, of Edgewater, N. J.

DIKE—FILLMORE.—On Thursday, Oct. 4, by Rev. Dr. Kirby, WILLIAM H. DIKE to Miss AMELIA A. FILLMORE, all of Brooklyn.

THOMSON—ACKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., Mr. J. RAYMOND THOMSON, of the City of New-York, to ISABELLA, daughter of the late John A. Ackley, of Brooklyn.

ROUSSEAU—PHILLIPS.—At Greenport, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Edward Stratton, ALEXANDER S. ROUSSEAU, of this City, to MARY L., daughter of the late Samuel Phillips, Esq., of Greenport.

WATSON—WAGENER.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 4, in Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Watson, U. S. Navy, MARTON WATSON to CLARA VAN WAGENER, daughter of the late Jacob Van Wagener, of Newark.

BARTOW—GAMBLE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday morning, Oct. 4, in St. Peter's Church, by the Rector, Rev. Robert N. Merritt, EDGAR J. BARTOW, of Brooklyn, L. I., to CAROLINE, daughter of the late Col. John M. Gamble, of the U. S. Marine Corps.

QUICK—CARTER.—In the City of Hartford, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, in Christ Church, by Rev. E. A. Washburn, JOHN H. S. QUICK, of New-York, to HENRIETTA B. CARTER, daughter of H. K. Carter, Esq.

BRANCH—BULKLEY.—In Southport, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 4, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Rufus Emery, V. M. RANDOLPH BRANCH, of Richmond, Va., and JULIA HOWARD, youngest daughter of William Bulkley, Esq., of the former place.

VEZIN—KING.—At Bristol, Penn., on Thursday, Oct. 4, by Rev. J. W. Pierson, OSCAR VEZIN, of Philadelphia, to ALICE K., youngest daughter of Hezekiah King, of the former place.

DIED.

VAN WAGNER.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 5, Mrs. ANN VAN WAGENER, in the 69th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and also of her sons Cornelius D. and Jacob Van Wagener, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 39 West 19th-st., without further invitation.

TROTTER.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 5, MARY ANN TROTTER, relict of Peter Trotter, aged 69 years, 11 months and 26 days.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, John P. Howells, No. 78 Jane-st., on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

GREEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Oct. 4, WM. GREEN, aged 91 years.
The funeral will take place from No. 290 Carleton-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

NORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 5, at the residence of her son, No. 214 Jay-st., MARY NORRIS, mother of Dr. T. P. Norris, aged 65 years.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, the services of which will take place on Sunday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, at the R. C. Cathedral in Jay-st.

HOGG.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 4, GEORGE BROWN, son of George and Mary Hogg, aged 14 years and 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, DeKalb, near Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THROCKMORTON.—At Freehold, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 4, at the residence of his father, WILLIAM S. THROCKMORTON, of disease of the heart, formerly resident of this City, aged 32 years.

HATT.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 5, JOEL HATT, Deacon of the First Baptist Church.
Funeral services will be held in the meeting-house, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

FRANKLIN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 4, SARAH OKEALY FRANKLIN, widow of Henry Franklin, formerly of this City, in the 87th year of her age.
The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Samuel S. Gardner, Clark's Hill, Stamford, on Sunday, Oct. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 475, Oct. 5, 1860.
35, 52, 56, 3, 17, 59, 32, 42, 51, 6, 31, 43, 20, 11.
Class No. 476, Oct. 5, 1860.
3, 58, 7, 46, 60, 29, 51, 63, 14, 10, 23, 12, 28.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 5, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
("WILDER'S PATENT.")
The *best* article made, *perfectly reliable* in both the above qualities. Also
W. W. BACON'S BURGLAR-PROOF BANK SAFE,
SECURED BY
COVERT'S PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.
We have on hand at our NEW STORE, No. 335 Broadway, a large and complete assortment of the above Safes, to which we invite the attention of the public.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, PLUMBERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.
The UNIVERSAL.—a new and improved Range.
R. W. BENEDICT, No. 228 Water-st., corner Beekman.

AH YELL AH! AH YELL AH!—A WONder! a wonder! said a South American lady, the other day, on seeing the dirtiest kind of linen made perfectly clean in one minute by the New Union Washing Machine, at No. 467 Broadway, near Grand-st., New-York. Come and see it in operation, and judge for yourselves. Prices $6 to $10, and warranted.

EXCELSIOR.
"Soldiers," said Napoleon, after one of the most brilliant of his victories, "Nothing yet is done—*much remains to do.*" Acting upon this hint, the Proprietor of the NEW-YORK LEDGER—whatever the achievements of the past may have been—regards nothing as done, so long as much remains to do. He has the pleasure to inform his innumerable readers that to the long list of scholars and statesmen already numbered among the contributors to the LEDGER, the name of JAMES BUCHANAN, the illustrious President of the United States, is now added.
Read the following table of contents, and *remember that the* LEDGER *will be ready on Monday, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock precisely:*

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HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
SOME YEARS AGO THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY regarding Graefenberg Medicines was received from high literary and religious authority:
I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public. N. BANGS, D. D.,
of the Methodist Church.
Since that time one of the leading Graefenberg Medicines has been its
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
Which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.
Price **$1 50** *per bottle.* ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK. ☜
Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
☞ Dr. BRIDGE pledges his word for the truth of the above and to induce confidence in him where he is not known, he is permitted to refer, among others, to
HORACE GREELEY, *of the New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

GAS FIXTURES AND GAS FITTING,
707 BROADAY 707.
THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT
of
GAS FIXTURES AND FRENCH BRONZES
in the City, for sale
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
by STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 Broadway,
between Washington-place and 4th-st.

FALL AND WINTER.
I am now prepared to offer one of the largest and most extensive stocks of ready-made Fall and Winter clothing ever offered in this City. This stock is all new, manufactured from the latest importations, cut and made in the most tasty style and fashionable manner. Articles in this line will be sold less than at any other establishment in the City. Youths and boys clothing, school outfits, &c., in every variety. Custom-room and furnishing department not excelled in taste, style, or fit. In every instance when parties are not satisfied their money will be returned.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

TEETH UPON ALLEN'S SYSTEM.
The proprietors are enabled by means of their improved method of constructing dentures, to conceal the artificial appearance of the teeth when substituted for natural ones.
The life-like tints and shades of the gums, roof and rugæ, with which the teeth are embellished, together with their truthful tone, form, and position, prevent observers from detecting the human agency in forming them.
By this system the natural form and expression of the mouth and face can be restored when changed or lost. This is attained by affixing prominences to the dentures beneath the sunken portions of such dimensions as to reproduce a symmetrical contour, thus rejuvenating the waning cheek. A descriptive pamphlet may be obtained by addressing DR. J. ALLEN & SON,
No. 22 Bond-st., N. Y.

FRENCH'S CELEBRATED CONICAL WASHING MACHINE.
UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
Dépôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
Address Box No. 2,893 Post-office, New-York
P. & R. FRENCH.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 BROADWAY, New-York. Established 1850.
WHEREAS, CERTAIN PERSONS HAVE recently opened an office in this City for the purpose of carrying on the European Express business, and are making use of our name, viz., the American-European Express, in a manner which may deceive our friends, we beg to inform the public that the said persons have no connection with our houses, either in New-York, London, Liverpool or Paris.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway,
Sole Proprietors in New-York of the
American-European Express.

FORNEY'S PRESS,
FORNEY'S PRESS,
FORNEY'S PRESS
IS THE BEST
ADVERTISING MEDIUM
IN PHILADELPHIA.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, per U. S. steamer ADRIATIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 6th day of October, at 9½ o'clock A. M.
JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

THE FAVORITE IN EVERY FAMILY.
THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
NOW OUT FOR THIS WEEK.
PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE "WORLD" HAS PRONOUNCED
That the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL "is very elegantly printed. Juding from the number of its departments one would think that the editors intended to distil into its columns the essence of every sort of weekly or monthly journal now printed."

THE GREAT LITERARY AUTHORITY,
DR. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE,
Of the *Philadelphia Press*, says, regarding the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, "It is neatly printed upon good paper, and retailed at the marvelously low price of Three Cents. Neatness and cheapness are not its only recommendations. It contains an immense quantity of original matter, calculated to entertain and instruct."

THE CLOTHING TRADE.
Retail prices current of the season
at
EVANS'
Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos.
66
and Fulton-st.
68
OVERCOATS.

Black and fancy Cloth	$5 to $15
Black and fancy Beaver	8 to 20
Black and fancy Pilot	6 to 16
Cassimere, Petersham, Felt, Satinet, &c., &c.	3½ to —

COATS.

Good black cloth Frocks	$5 to $8
Fine black cloth Frocks	10 to 14
Super black cloth Frocks	15 to 20
Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Coats	3½ to 15

PANTS.

Black, Doeskin, Cloth and Cassimere	$2½ to 6
Fancy Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver	2 to 6
Extra Fancy and Black	— to 7

VESTS.

All the new styles of Velvet	$2 to 6
Silks and Satins	1½ to 5
Cloth and Cassimere	1 to 3

SUITS.

Complete Black Cloth Suits	10 to 30
Cassimere Suits to match, $8, $10, $12, $15, $18 and $20.	

Furnishing Goods of every description, retailed at wholesale prices.
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EVANS, and Fulton-st,
68
Sign of the Red, White and Blue.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take the entire charge of children; can do all kinds of family sewing; or in a small private family, by a respectable young woman, with the best reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Call at No. 302 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business; has held first-class situations; would assist in fine washing or sewing; references of highest character. Inquire at 114 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or fine washing. Reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 5 Minetta-st., 3d floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a most respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is perfectly competent; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 2d-st., near the Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an experienced English girl, a situation in a private family in the above capacity; has had three years' experience in her last place; is a good seamstress; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—Situation wanted by a neat, industrious and competent young woman in either of the above capacities; would assist in washing; has no objection to the country; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor front; best of reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 28 East 14th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman a situation as chambermaid or waitress; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 228 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an active young girl as chambermaid or waitress; she fully understands both. Call or address, for two days, M. A. K., No. 15 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or waitress; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 158 3d-av., for two days, between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as good cook, one who perfectly understands her business, and is fully capable of taking full charge of a kitchen; the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 179 East 21th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a private family; is competent in all its branches; understands making bread and pastry; no objection to a private boarding-house; the best of references. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen, for to-day and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROFESSED cook, a situation in a private family, by a middle-aged woman, who has held the best situations in the City, and can give the highest testimonials as to ability. Inquire at No. 114 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROFESSED cook by a respectable woman; understands French, English and American cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 529 6th-av., between 31st and 32d st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT FIRST-class cook, with good references, wants a situation. Inquire at 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two Protestant young women, one as cook, washer and ironer—the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or take care of children and assist with the washing and ironing; good City references from their last place. Can be seen for one day at No. 262 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., fourth floor, room No. 14.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—TWO RESPECTABLE young women want situations—one is a first-rate cook, and the other is an excellent laundress; understands fluting; they can both be well recommended; or would both take charge of the work of a small family. Call at No. 214½ West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework by a very faithful, capable servant girl; is very highly recommended and thoroughly efficient for either capacity and will be found very neat, obliging and trustworthy. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a girl 11 years old in a respectable family; wages not an object so much as a home, where she will be clothed and taken good care of. Call at No. 13 Union-court, corner of 12th-st. and University-place, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a neat tidy girl as housemaid; she cooks, bakes bread, and washes and irons well; would go as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; wages, $8. Call for two days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman to attend an invalid lady. Call at No. 62 10th-st. References given.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a neat, tidy young woman, as nurse and seamstress; she is an excellent embroiderer, and is very willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 189 East 13th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes to find a situation as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, embroidering, and boys' clothing; has no objection to assist with children, or to travel with a lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young girl who has good recommendations. Apply, before 1 o'clock, at No. 56 9th-st., where she is living at present.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing very neatly; would assist in chamberwork or mind children; has over three years' City reference from her last place; no objections to the country. Can be seen to-day and Saturday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wants a situation as seamstress or chambermaid, or would take charge of a grown child and sew; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 96 West 4th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 East 21st-st., front room, second floor, two doors from 2d-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as wet nurse. Apply to Mrs. Waring, No. 61 Madison-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man as coachman and groom; is a steady, careful driver and is fully competent in every respect; is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Has good City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a respectable young man, as coachman or groom in a private family; is a good, careful driver, and is fully competent in every respect; can give the best of three years' reference. Call, or address P. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant man a situation as coachman and groom would assist in the gardening; has long experience in the care and management of horses in this country and Europe; is a good and careful driver; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTS A SITuation in a private family; has the best of City reference from his last situation, where he has lived three years; is a Protestant. Can be seen for two days at No. 68 University-place, at Mr. Graham's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a young man, as coachman, who generally understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; has been brought up to the business; understands gardening and the general duties of a servant; has been accustomed to live in the country; will take a situation in City or country, and make himself generally useful; is sober and quiet; would drive a horse and cart; best reference given. Call at, or address JAS. BYRNES, care J. H. Connor, No. 115 Franklin-st., N. Y., for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman or groom and coachman in a gentleman's family, by an active, steady man, in the prime of life, who is an experienced servant in his several duties, having lived for many years with some of the first families in Europe, and is fully competent to undertake the charge of hunters; has no objection to any part of the country; is a Protestant, and can be recommended. Apply to, or address COACHMAN, Newburg Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant single man, a situation with some nice family, to take care of one or two horses, and can do it; is a good careful driver, is kind and obliging, and willing to make himself useful in anything reasonable. References can be given, if required. Any person desiring such services, may address WEBSTER, Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man, a Scotchman; is a practical man, having had many years' experience in the business; perfectly understands the care and driving of horses. Address FARMER, at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a respectable man and wife; no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener and farmer, years in this country; can give the best of references; would be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of a gentleman's place in his absence; Protestants. Apply at, or address M. S., A. Smith's Seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged man as groom; has good references. Address T. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN OF RESPECTable family, who has received a good education, speaks three languages well, and thoroughly understands the duties of a waiter, desires such a situation in a private family. He has been employed for six years in his last place, and has the best City recommendations. No objections to travel or go into the country. Address M. E., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by an active and competent man who thoroughly understands his business, and having good City reference. Can be seen, or address C. B., No. 827 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., in the book-store, for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE man a situation in a private family as waiter; understands his business thoroughly, and has lived with some of the best families in the City. Call or address to M. A. Laurence's, fish-monger, 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a young man who understands his business perfectly; has had the highest class situations in the City, to whom he is permitted to refer. Inquire at No. 62 University-place, in the cabinet-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for three days, at 62 and 64 University-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a man of unquestionable character and ability, with the best of City reference to that effect. Address LINN, No. 901 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BAR-TENDER.—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) wanted to attend bar in a liquor-store. Answer in handwriting of applicant stating salary expected. Reference to be addressed to Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A boy. Apply at No. 83 Nassau-st., second story, at 8 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—Wanted, a smart, active girl as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in fine washing. Apply on Saturday at No. 66 East 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small private family; a middle-aged English or Scotch woman preferred. One who can fill the situation with good reference may apply at No. 80 West 44th-st., between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

A COOK, &c.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WANTed, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family. Inquire at No. 158 East 14th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE laundress. Wages $8 a month. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning.

POLITICAL.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

RATIFICATION
OF THE
UNION
ELECTORAL TICKET.

MASS MEETING
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8,
at 7½ o'clock P. M.

"ONE COUNTRY—ONE CONSTITUTION—ONE DESTINY."

The Committee appointed by authority of the great Union Meeting, held at the Cooper Institute, on the 17th day of September last, to adopt such an Electoral Ticket as the crisis and the country demand, in order to present "one common front against the common adversary of National peace, concord and unity," having unanimously agreed upon an Electoral Ticket worthy of the support of every conservative citizen of this State:

INVITE THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS, without regard to party organizations, who are in favor of preserving the Federal Compact upon the principles and in the spirit in which it was founded, and who are opposed to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, the candidates of aggressive sectionalism, to convene in MASS MEETING, at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to receive the Report of the said Committee, and take such action as the occasion demands.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This is a time of peril to the country. It cannot be denied that without the united effort of the Union Men of this State, there is danger of our Government passing under the dominion of rulers asserting principles at war with the rights and interests of a large section of the country whose citizens will practically have no voice or representation in the Executive branch of the Federal Government under which they are to live—a result calculated to disturb the peaceful relations of the two sections of our country, to retard our prosperity and onward progress as a people, and to endanger the safety and permanency of the Union.

It rests with the Patriotic Conservative men of this State, by an earnest and cordial coöperation on one Electoral Ticket, to avert these evils, to DEFEAT SECTIONALISM and PRESERVE THE UNION, in peace, concord, and fraternity. Let the glad tidings go forth to the whole country that the National men of the Empire State stand together in solid column for the preservation of the Union and the rights of the States.

The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Fernando Wood, Chas. O'Conor, Hon. Washington Hunt, Hon. Greene C. Bronson, Hon. John Kelly, Hon. John A. Dix, Hon. John Cochran, James S. Thayer, Dr. Isaac H. Merkle, Hon. James Brooks, Hon. John Van Buren, and other distinguished speakers.

The coöperation of all organizations friendly to the cause is earnestly invited.

CHAS. O'CONOR, SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
S. F. BUTTERWORTH, PETER B. SWEENY,
EDWIN CROSWELL, DAN'L. F. TIEMANN,
HENRY GRINNELL, JAS. MONROE,
S. L. M. BARLOW, DANIEL DEVLIN,
WILSON G. HUNT, ANDREW MOUNT,
CHAS. A. SECOR.
JOSHUA J. HENRY, Chairman.

JEHIAL READ, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1.200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE at cutting Stencil Work. Large and small steel dies, whole letters, two alphabets, figures and border tools, with sixteen chisels and gouges for large work, with a quantity of stock sufficient to retail for $150. Square, compass, finishing plate, polishing brush, framer, shears, smoothing-stones, die-case, curve pattern, sample designs, hammer and block, with recipe for indelible ink and mercantile stencil ink; all necessary instructions for cutting stencil frames, making stencil brushes, and in short, the whole system of carrying on the stencil business at wholesale, with sufficient stock and tools of every description, warranted perfect, or exchanged at any time free for new. This whole outfit, entire and complete, is furnished for $10. Dies all patented.

The American Stencil Tool Works, at Springfield, Vermont, have a cash fund of $20,000 invested exclusively in the manufacture of Stencil Tools, having the largest and most valuable water-power in the State, with a wheel of 75-horse power, affording customers infinite advantages.

Samples and particulars free. Address A. J. FULLAM, (Patentee and Proprietor,) No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Boston; No. 212 Broadway, New-York; or Springfield, Vermont.

AGENT WANTED.—THE SERVICES OF A gentleman of business energy and address, and of unexceptionable character, are wanted by the advertiser to assist him in establishing a very valuable and lucrative enterprise of a manufacturing and mercantile nature. One having an extensive acquaintance and influence with business men of capital in this City, can find advantageous employment by addressing MANUFACTURER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office, giving name, residence and references.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANufacturing confectionery establishment; has been in successful operation for over 16 years, and contains all the necessary tools, cutters, moulds, machines, &c., necessary for carrying on a large business, wholesale and retail. Satisfactory reasons will be given why the above is offered for sale, by applying to THOMAS SPOTTEN, No. 118 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, in a thickly-settled neighborhood; an excellent chance for an enterprising business man; has been occupied as a grocery for the last twelve years; a lease for a number of years will be given. For further particulars inquire of J. SCHEEPER, No. 16 Minetta-lane.

A YOUNG LAWYER, FAMILIAR WITH the practice, of industrious habits, and possessing a large commercial City acquaintance, is desirous of forming a copartnership with a lawyer already established in business in this City. Address PRACTICE. Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO RENT for his own family a first class unfurnished house, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, above 23d-st., and between 4th and 5th avs., from one to three years; one with stable privileges preferred. Address Box No. 617 Post-office, with full descriptions and lowest rent.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, FULL-SIZED house, well situated up town, for a private family of the highest respectability, and responsible for any amount. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway, store floor.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A GOOD HOUSE in Brooklyn; price from $6,000 to $15,000; where improved real estate will be taken in part payment. Address, with full particulars, WILMINGTON, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, 3 story, high stoop, attic, basement, cellars, and large garden, 20 minutes' ride from the City Hall; or lease and furniture for sale. Payment taken partly in board. Apply at No. 15 Abingdon-square, near West 12th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 New-York Post-office.

C. PATCH & CO., SEWING MACHINE NEEdles and Trimmings of every description, whole sale and retail. H. E. WELTON & CO., Agts. 495 B'way.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 26TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S
ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,
Or, nature's practical method for teaching languages. Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children.
NEW-YORK—Wood's Buildings, No. 563 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall.
The classes for 1860-61, will begin on
MONDAY, OCT. 15,
and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September,
in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 8 P. M., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 12 A. M.
The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books.
Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 100 lessons.
A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and giving references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New-York and in Brooklyn.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.)
Mrs. WILLIAMES takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer enlarged and improved accommodations to her pupils.
A large and well-arranged room on the first floor will be devoted to gymnastic purposes, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercises, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437 and 439 FIFTH-AV.
TUITION:

Collegiate Department	$20 per quarter.
Academic Department	$15 per quarter.
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.	
Advance Class	$12 per quarter.
Primary Class	$8 per quarter.
Infant Class	$6 per quarter.

The usual City charges are made for tuition in the languages, and branches of Female Education not included in the English Course proper.
All communications addressed to
H. M. PIERCE, Principal,
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., No. 437 5th-av.
President.

LADIES' FRENCH COURSE.
MADAME SCHAAP undertakes by her entirely new method, which has met with complete success, to impart instruction, so that in six months' tuition, embracing two lessons of two hours each, weekly, her pupils shall be able to speak, read and write the French language fluently and grammatically. Terms for six months' course, $18. Private tuition for six months, $50. For further particulars, inquire at the Course Rooms, No. 1926 6th-av., second door above 13th-st., New-York, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue an J Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 68, West 26th-st.
REV. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., RECTOR.
A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and, after Sept. 20, at the school rooms.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

$120 PER YEAR. | COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (Both Sexes.) Pays Board and Tuition. Unsurpassed advantages in Piano Music and Vocalization. Term opens Nov. 2.
R. C. BLACK, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

D. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

THE SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL,
No. 100 Dixwell-av., NEW-HAVEN, Conn.
Rev. ALONZO G. SHEARS, M. A., M. D., Rector.
An Educational and Church Home, founded A. D., 1853, in the open country. For a limited number of boarding pupils only. Superior advantages for young or backward boys. Instruction not to classes merely, but to each pupil. Scholars have the Rector's constant supervision. A new seminary building, three stories high, Gold's steam-heater, warm air and the house. Health, morals and manners daily cultivated. A maternal care is extended to young lads. School and vicinity unexcelled as to healthfulness. Combines the advantages of city and country. The grounds are ample—more than three acres. Military drills are on the school campus. A horse and pony supply equestrian exercise. For reference circulars address the Rector.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH BEDWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A LADY accustomed to tuition in the best seminaries in New-England and this City, is now pleasantly and favorably situated a short distance from the City, for taking the entire charge of a small class of young ladies. To parents desiring to travel, and wishing their daughters under the best care at home, attention to this opportunity is particularly invited. Address M. E. A. J., Broadway Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL—Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; HOWARD HINTON, A. M. Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, Address of Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE Banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilities for training daughters, under strictly family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes, by *Mattano*, from Fulton-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by either of the ferries, and circulars had at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Esq., No. 128 Broadway; W. Underhill, Esq., No. 123 Water-st., or of the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 590 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Ivison & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

JOSEPH KARGE'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN September 17, at No. 1,214 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a complete English and classical education, and in the French and German languages.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium and Preparatory department, No. 973 Broadway, corner 28th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at No. 186 2d-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., is now organised and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organisation.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—AT Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., apply to Wm. Watson, Esq., No. 29 Park-place, or to Edward Haight, Esq., Bank of Commonwealth, or to JOHN ROSENBERG, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated under 12th, $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 15 West 20th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel.)

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER, No. 1,002 Broadway, 1st door above 26th-st., east side.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Apply for circulars at Madame LE DUC'S, No. 466 West 23d-st. Advantages unequaled.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the book-store of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

NAZARETH HALL,
NAZARETH, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENN.
The seventy-sixth Annual Session of this Moravian Boarding-School for boys has just opened.
TERMS—$50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches, the German language and vocal music. Extra charges for the ancient languages, instrumental music and drawing, from $5 to $10 per quarter. A few vacancies for boys between 9 and 14 years of age, which immediate application can secure.
Agents—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE,
LITERATURE,
GRAMMAR,
CONVERSATION,
Taught by a new and successful method. Private lessons. The highest references given. Address Mr. MALEZIEUX, No. 146 East 14th-st.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 34th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS BALLOW
Will reopen her school for young ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September next. The edifice—planned expressly for the school, and warmed by hot water, with a pure, Summer-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.
Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. The ablest Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.
Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; J. Marion Sims, M. D., and John H. Griscom, M. D. For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

ADVANCED CLASSES IN THE MODERN LANGUAGES, POLITE LITERATURE, HISTORY, &c.—Miss HAVENS, No. 250 Madison-av. respectfully informs Young Ladies who have completed their academic course that she is prepared to form classes for the study of the structure, use and literature of the French, German, Italian and Spanish languages, and also in Polite Literature and History. The classes will be under the instruction of Professors of eminence in their several departments.
Miss Havens will receive a limited number of Young Ladies into her family, who may desire to pursue special studies, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Painting and Drawing. Full opportunity will be given for their attendance on public lectures, concerts, &c.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal,—assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 279 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO., or address Principal.

PRIVATE SUITES OF ROOMS—SUPPLIED with gas, spring water, steam heat, &c., and board at a table d'hote under the same roof, with opportunity for education of children of both sexes, in Mr. WELD'S School, at Eaglewood, N. J. Access to New-York six times per day by steamboat and railroad. Inquire of WM. BIRNEY, Esq., No. 363 Broadway; ROBERT CARTER, Esq., No. 39 Walker-st.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A SELECT FAMily School for Boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass. The thirty-eighth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 7, and continue 21 weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Burr's, No. 51 John-st., Wm. M. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., or of the Principal. BENJ. F. MILLS.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 83 West 33d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Miss VAN WAGENEN will be at home after the 1st of September, to receive applications for pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence; or of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., No. 683 BROADWAY.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTYeighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—CONVENient to NEW-YORK.—Well adapted for boys or girls, or both. Has been conducted by present proprietor eight years, and pays well. Also favorably located for a hotel for Summer resort. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,040 New-York Post-office.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Location healthy. Pupils have the immediate care of the Principal. Every effort put forth for their comfort, happiness and improvement. Terms from $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

APTOMMAS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT (conducted as a private European family,) exclusively for ladies' accomplishments. Every day lessons, the only effective mode of teaching. For prospectus address Mr. APTOMMAS, No. 114 West 34th-st., New-York.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HOME Institution, Easton, Conn., will commence Nov. 18. Circulars may be had of N. Sullivan, Esq., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place, or of the Principal, R. H. WHEELER.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAS reopened its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. Circulars at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

**BOARDING S

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF
SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS,
Late the property of the late Mr. Louis Pfeiffer,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
AT THE GALLERIES OF THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
No. — 10th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.,
On the Evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY,
Oct. 8 and 9,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.

The collection comprises a large altar-piece painted (1509) by Erasmus Quillinus. Two portraits undoubtedly by Rembrandt, purchased at the late King of Holland's sales. Landscapes and figures by Berghem, Holy Family, attributed to Rubens, fruit by Vannes, &c., &c.
MODERN PAINTINGS.

By Henry F. Schaeffels, in the style of Louis XIV. Cattle pieces by Dielman and Tellaggeny, Marine Views by Musin, De Brackeller, Ford, Landscapes, Tableaux, and figures by Heine, Linnig, Van Hoog, De Keyser, Nobens, Lecomte, Morel, Fatie, Baumes, Matteson, Otto, Meyer, Reinhard, Gerard, Honthors and many other celebrated masters. The above valuable collection is now on exhibition at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., every day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without any reserve to the highest bidder.

N. B.—The above offers an opportunity never before met with to purchasers to obtain fine works of Art, and the public are respectfully invited to examine them, as they will be positively sold as above without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, the first great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES.
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.

The goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF VERTU.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M., at the mansion of RICHARD K. HAIGHT, Esq., corner of 5th-av. and 18th-st., all the elegant furniture, statuary, paintings, bronzes, antique porcelains and other articles of vertu contained therein. Further particulars of the sale will be published in a few days.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.
EZRA LUDLOW, Jr.,

Will offer at auction on SATURDAY, October 6, at 12 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a large number of Rockaways, top Buggies, road Wagons, Phætons, &c., &c. Also, single and double harness in great variety.

Southern and Western buyers will find it to their advantage to attend.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF 262 LOTS AND GORES ON BROADWAY, 144TH, 145TH, 146TH, 147TH, 148TH, 149TH, 150TH AND 158TH STS.,
BEING A PART OF "THE BRADHURST ESTATE."

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On BROADWAY—28 lots E. S., bet. 147th and 158th sts.
On BREAKNECK HILL ROAD—27 lots E. S., between 144th and 147th sts.
On 144TH-ST.—6 lots and gores S. S., west of 8th-av.
On 145TH-ST.—16 lots and gores N. and S. S. west 8th-av.
On 146TH-ST.—22 lots and gores N. and S. S., west of 8th-av.
On 147-ST.—22 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.
On 148TH-ST.—38 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.
On 149TH-ST.—50 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.
On 150TH-ST.—49 lots and gores N. and S. S., between Broadway and 8th-av.
On 158TH-ST.—7 lots and gores S. S., 105.3 east of Broadway.

The above tract lies splendidly on BROADWAY, (the KINGSBRIDGE ROAD,) west of 8th-av., and includes eight streets, one of them 100 feet wide. The grade is good, and the TITLE OLD AND UNQUESTIONABLE, having been many years in the family. THE TERMS OF payment WILL BE LIBERAL, and the SALE ABSOLUTE.

Maps, &c., can be obtained at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on MONDAY, Oct. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., London Dock wines, brandies, whiskies, rum, &c., imported in cases. A large and valuable consignment from an old Boston house of the above goods, in cases of 30 full sized bottles, viz.: pale and London Dock brandy, London Dock rum, very superior (1852) Scotch whisky, Madeira, £30 per hhd., Warre Brothers' port, pale Gastella sherry, believed to be the only lot of this favorite wine in the United States. The goods are all in our store, and the public are invited to call and examine samples previous to the sale. Also, an invoice from an old City importing house, in bottles, cases, casks and demijohns, part of the finest possible quality, and guaranteed as such or no sale; port wines, Bottled in Oporto; Madeira, most positively over thirty years old, very superior; Manzanilla pale sherry, genuine cognac brandies; old Scotch and Irish whiskys, very mild Bourbon and Monongahela, Jamaica rum, gin, &c.; champagnes, clarets, hocks, &c.; also, whisky, rum, brandies, &c., in casks. To be sold in the original packages or by the demijohn. Also, 7,200 fine cigars, from the best houses in Havana, consisting in part of Cabanas, Breva, Figuras, Arensados, La Rosa, Concha, Española, Filanthropa, Empressa and Piccolonini, Zarzuelas, St. Victoria, El Dolce far Niente, Concha and other superior brands.

W. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF BROOKLYN LOTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY OCT. 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—W. H. FRANKLIN will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 32 valuable lots in the VIth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, surrounded by first-class improvements, situated on Clinton, Nelson and Luquecr sts., Hamilton-av., 3d and 4th places, Huntington-st., &c.

Also,
21 lots in the VIIIth Ward of Brooklyn, on 10th-av. and 13th-st.

TERMS—60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Title A No. 1. Maps at No. 5 Broad-st.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
SATURDAY, OCT. 6, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at our salesroom, No. 25 Nassau-st.—Household furniture, consisting of solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocatelle; rosewood etageres and escritoires, centre and side tables, with marble tops; rich reception and arm-chairs, in rosewood and satin; French plate pier and mantel glasses, with slabs and brackets; rich lace and brocatelle window curtains, elegant 7-octave rosewood pianoforte; English Brussels carpets, solid rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, tables, wardrobes, beds, bedding, sheets, blankets, coverlids, pillows, bolsters, &c.; rich dining-room furniture, English oil-cloth, carpets, rods, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY AUCTION on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, FRIDAY, Oct. 5 and SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 7½ o'clock, each evening, at store No. 783 Broadway, near 10th-st., a large collection of Modern Oil-Paintings, richly framed comprising the entire stock of a dealer declining business, embracing every variety of subjects: Landscapes, Marines, Scriptural and Historical subjects: Sporting and game pieces by good artists' and several very fine copies of celebrated modern pictures, all richly framed in the best double gilt frames. Also several fine oil-paintings, and a number of gilt framed mirrors, all of which will be sold without reserve. Now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, BY Auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a sorrel horse, 15½ hands high, very handsome, kind in all harness, and a good saddle horse.

Also, a dark chestnut horse, about 16 hands high, 7 years old, believed to be perfectly sound; is a splendid saddle horse for a lady or gentleman. To be sold without reserve.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
J. H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, feather beds, mattresses, stoves, carpets, bedding, kitchen-ware, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.; the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property, (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be hadtor levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated, Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

NOTICE.—PERSONS OWING MONEY, ALL OR part, on plots in Union Cemetery, L. I., will make payment to Thomas Brown, Undertaker, on or before Nov. 1, 1860, if not paid by that time, will be sold. By order of the Board of Trustees,

S. CRONK, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 825 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired as to the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

LAND WARRANTS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 4 and 5, 1860. The franchise and rights together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN GELPCKE, } New-York.
PLATT SMITH,
W. W. HAMILTON, } Dubuque.
Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificates; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, corner of New Bowery. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

J. F. COOPER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds, coupons payable semi-annually at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. A special tax has been levied to insure the prompt payment of the interest upon these bonds and create a sinking fund sufficient to redeem them as they become due. For full particulars, apply to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Pine and Nassau sts.; or E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 38 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, Sept. 25, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after 7th October. The transfer book will be closed till that date.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 3 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
1st.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1860.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, falling due Oct. 1, next, will be paid on and after that day at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1860.—The annual election for 14 Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

TO BE LOANED, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE of Real Estate in the City of New-York, $15,000 in three sums of $5,000 each. Apply to HENRY R. DE WITT, No. 58 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—$2,000 OR $3,000, FOR TWO YEARS, for which a bond and mortgage on a first-class dwelling-house up-town will be given. Address C., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter*.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 32 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

OFFICE RECEIVER NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, the interest on the Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the first day of September, 1859, and the first day of March, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, on and after Oct. 8, inst.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.—No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

$70,000 TO LOAN—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, in sums to suit, on improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.

The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.

It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, not in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a

RADICAL CURE.

Sold at Dr. Roban's Principal Office, No. 602 Broadway. Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 152 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

FORTIETH EDITION—400 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, latest discoveries in Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact where its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, No. 483, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention that are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Causes and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Bronne-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard himself is again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatments and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office. No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of G. RENAUD & BAYLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; either partner will sign in liquidation.

GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1860. WILLIAM A. BAYLEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF McKEE & WEIR is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

SAMUEL WEIR will continue the business, and settle all claims against said firm, and is entitled to collect all debts and demands due said firm. JOHN McKEE.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1860. SAMUEL WEIR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned have THIS DAY entered into a copartnership under the firm of XIMENO & BAYLEY, for the transaction of a general commission business, in this City.

ANTONIO XIMENO,
NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1860. WILLIAM A. BAYLEY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—HENRY BRIODY, of East New-York, in Kings County, Insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 29, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. Samuel Garrison, County Judge of Kings County, on the 12th day of November, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings.

C. J. & C. LOWREY,
s29-law6w* Attorneys for Insolvent.

SHIPPING.

FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid, staunch, and favorite steamer ISABEL, WILLIAM ROLLINS, Commander, will depart with the United States mails, for Key West and Havana, (touching at Charleston, to receive mails and passengers,) from Pier No. 4 North River, on MONDAY, Oct. 12. This steamer (unsurpassed for speed, safety, and comfort) has water-tight compartments entirely inclosing her engines, thus insuring to the public safety of vessel and passengers a case of collision or stranding. Her cabins and staterooms are replete with all the modern conveniences and elegancies, and her table and wines are superior to any other vessel in the trade. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F., To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland

First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Oct. 13.
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The Breckinridge State and Electoral Tickets to be Withdrawn in New-York.

THE COMING ELECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Relative Chances of Curtin and Foster.

Curtin's Election Considered Certain—Facts and Figures.

A Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 5.

Mr. CROSWELL left here last night for New-York. He has obtained from the President positive assurances that the Administration will use all its influence to procure the withdrawal of the Breckinridge State and Electoral ticket in New-York. I believe the President went so far as to pledge himself that Mr. GRADY should decline at the proper time, and that every man in office should be turned out who does not go the Fusion ticket.

Collector BARRIL was here and a party to the arrangement. All contributions from the office-holders, and from patriotic individuals, are to be disbursed privately, according to the number of each on the Electoral ticket, by the respective Central Committees. Postmaster DIX is to proclaim the purpose and wishes of the Administration at the ratification meeting on Monday night. PAUL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Excitement on the Increase—Meetings of the Fusion Parties—Certainty of Curtin's Success—Opposition of the Bell Men to the Indorsement of Foster, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 5.

The political excitement increases rapidly as the time for decisive action approaches. The friends of CURTIN are holding a mass meeting at the wigwam to-night, which Mr. MCCLURE, the Chairman of the State Committe, is now addressing. CURTIN spoke to-day at Bristol and at Doylestown.

The Bell men are holding a meeting to-night at Germantown. The City Clubs went out in a procession, with music, banners, torches, fireworks, &c., presenting a fine appearance as they marched through Chestnut-street.

FOSTER, the Democratic candidate, speaks in this city to-morrow night.

The impression that the State is going for CURTIN is producing its natural effect. The wavering or floating vote is declaring for him.

There is to be a meeting to-morrow night of those Bell men who disapprove of the action of the State Committee in indorsing FOSTER. DAVID PAUL BROWN has consented to make a speech in favor of CURTIN, and several of the most prominent members of the Bell Executive Committee are engaged in making preparations for the meeting.

The $10,000 deposited at the Girard House to bet on CURTIN, was made up by Democrats, Bell men and Republicans. It is a Fusion purse. No man has yet appeared to take any part of the bet. To-day two to one was offered on CURTIN without being taken, in a company of distinguished Democrats. WENDELL was here, to-day, passing through from Pittsburgh to Washington. He was asked to lift some of the $10,000, but he said he was not a betting man. He went to Washington by the first train. CROSWELL passed through from Washington this morning, stopping here but a few moments. LEO.

A Few Facts and Figures—Relative Chances of Curtin and Foster.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 5, 1860.

Some provoking blunders were made in my dispatch of last evening,—none worth correcting, however, except the statement that DAVID P. BROWN was in the procession of Wide-Awakes on Wednesday evening. I wrote DAVID S. BROWN, and having some practice in writing the letter S, I fancied I made it quite plain. The fact that the initial P., as printed, might lead to the inference that DAVID PAUL BROWN had joined the Wide-Awakes, makes it neccessary to correct the mistake. Mr. DAVID S. BROWN is a citizen occupying quite as exalted a position in the commercial world of Philadelphia as Mr. DAVID PAUL BROWN enjoys in the profession he practices. The latter Mr. BROWN is for BELL, but I believe at the same time he supports Mr. CURTIN.

More general observation, and a wider range of inquiry, confirms the opinion I expressed yesterday, that the State will assuredly elect CURTIN Governor. The union of BELL, BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS is not perfect. In a few instances, the Breckinridge men kick, in many cases the Douglas men rebel, and at best not near one-half of the Bell men will consent to go FOSTER. The battle here is entirely different from contests elsewhere. They talk here about Locofocos and Whigs, and discuss the relative merits of Tariff and Free Trade. The Bell men (as were most of the Americans) are old Whigs, and they still entertain all the prejudice of 1840 and 1844, against the Democrats and Free Trade. FOSTER is a Democrat and obnoxious to the charge of political sympathy with the Free Trade men, though he strongly declares his high regard for "POLK, DALLAS and the Tariff." Hence the Bell rank and file will not go over to his support, though the State Committee may bid them ever so strong.

I think, too, that the leading DOUGLAS men of this State have more hostility to "the Administration" than desire for a political success that would let in the President for a short. They are mostly Anti-Lecompton, and against fusion. The fact that FOSTER declines to speak out his preference for DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE, deters the DOUGLAS leaders from giving him that frank, decisive indorsement which alone could bring him the votes of the Douglas rank and file.

I have obtained the following estimates from three different sources: Number 1 is made by what our Wall-street friends would call "a Bull Curtin." Number 2 is made by "a Bear," and number 3 are the actual figures of the "People's State Committee." I have gone over these latter very carefully. The data for them are the precinct canvasses, made up by actual count, and awarding the "doubtful" or "wavering" as against CURTIN:

CURTIN'S MAJORITIES.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Alleghany	5500	4000	4500
Armstrong	500	300	400
Adams	150	—	tie.
Bucks	200	—	tie.
Beaver	900	700	800
Blair	800	600	700
Bradford	3800	3500	4000
Butler	800	600	700
Center	700	500	600
Chester	1200	1200	1200
Crawford	1600	1400	1500
Dauphin	1200	1000	1000
Delaware	800	800	800
Erie	2000	1800	2000
Franklin	700	500	600
Forest	50	50	50
Huntingdon	600	400	500
Indiana	1700	1500	1500
Jefferson	400	200	300
Lancaster	4000	3500	4000
Lawrence	1500	1200	1200
Lebanon	1000	1000	1000
McKean	300	200	200
Mercer	800	700	800
Perry	300	200	200
Pettier	600	600	500
Schuylkill	800	500	500
Somerset	1400	1200	1200
Snyder	500	500	500
Susquehanna	1400	1200	1200
Tioga	2500	2200	2500
Union	600	500	500
Venango	400	200	300
Warren	800	700	700
Washington	500	300	400
Totals	41000	34150	36850

FOSTER'S MAJORITIES.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Bedford	—	150	150
Berks	3500	4500	3800
Cambria	700	1000	800
Carbon	—	—	—
Clarion	600	800	800
Cameron	Not organised.		
Clearfield	400	450	400
Columbia	800	1000	800
Cumberland	—	150	100
Erie	100	200	100

Fayette			[illegible]
Fulton	100		[illegible]
Greene			[illegible]
Huntingdon			[illegible]
Indiana			[illegible]
Juniata			[illegible]
Lehigh			[illegible]
Luzerne	1000	1000	[illegible]
Lycoming	200	400	[illegible]
Monroe	1200	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mifflin		200	[illegible]
Montgomery	1200	[illegible]	1500
Montour	300	400	400
Northampton	1500	[illegible]	1500
Northumberland	600	[illegible]	700
Philadelphia	1000	2500	1500
Pike	400	400	400
Sullivan	—	200	100
Wayne	—	200	—
Westmoreland	900	1200	1000
Wyoming	—	100	—
York	900	1000	1000
Totals	16500	23800	10000

Juniata River, in which CURTIN will not have a majority.

Now, on the other side, I have seen the estimate by Counties made by Mr. FOSTER and his friends, revised according to advices received up to 8 o'clock this morning. They bring Mr. FOSTER to Philadelphia 3,500 behind CURTIN. Then they give him 5,000 here, which you see elects him by 1,500. I shouldn't want much money pending on so close figures as that; would you?

I saw here this morning one of the best-advised Democratic politicians in the Union—one who has figured in this state to some effect in times past. He reached here this morning, through from Pittsburgh. I asked him about the look of things; would he bet, and who would win. He answered in epigramatic sentences, between mouthfulls, "Looks d—d bad. Bet—no, not a red. We'll be beat to death."

To enable the readers of the TIMES to compare notes, I give them the vote of the State at the last Presidential election, and also the majorities on the vote for Auditor-General in 1859—the Auditor-General being the only office to be filled by general election last year:

	PRESIDENT, 1856.				
Counties.	Fremont. F.	Fillmore. F.	Fillmore. B.	Total Opp.	Buchanan
Adams	1120	1225	24	2369	2637
Allegheny	13761	592	896	15159	9062
Armstrong	2963	113	75	3151	2690
Beaver	2658	103	133	2894	1905
Bedford	306	1784	152	2242	2458
Berks	1037	3282	304	4621	11272
Blair	445	1753	697	2895	2969
Bradford	6936	30	71	7031	2314
Bucks	4682	419	316	5417	6517
Butler	3401	67	67	3436	2648
Cambria	804	861	107	1772	2987
Cameron*	—	—	—	—	—
Carbon	692	309	156	1157	1866
Centre	390	1460	552	2342	2895
Chester	5308	620	828	6756	6333
Clarion	788	944	6	1738	2760
Clearfield	756	550	93	1399	1978
Clinton	618	648	34	1300	1486
Columbia	1239	214	5	1458	2889
Crawford	5360	4	41	5405	3191
Cumberland	1472	1865	14	3351	3427
Dauphin	1615	2332	107	4054	3094
Delaware	1590	219	791	2600	2005
Elk	275	45	7	327	575
Erie	5156	37	252	5445	2884
Fayette	2089	1128	46	3263	3551
Franklin	2446	1217	16	3679	3469
Fulton	142	561	5	708	970
Forest	—	—	—	—	—
Greene	1321	272	14	1607	2747
Huntingdon	926	908	737	2571	2164
Indiana	3612	231	32	3875	1762
Jefferson	1063	583	32	1678	1463
Juniata	480	597	150	1227	1365
Lancaster	6608	3615	977	11200	8731
Lawrence	3065	11	86	3161	1220
Lebanon	2114	306	41	2851	2511
Lehigh	3237	91	31	3359	4126
Luzerne	4850	305	563	5718	6791
Lycoming	934	2700	70	2704	3324
McKean	812	7	40	859	526
Mercer	3686	15	103	3804	2699
Mifflin	216	989	61	1266	1491
Monroe	580	57	12	650	2276
Montgomery	2845	492	1773	5110	7134
Montour	666	138	11	815	1211
Northampton	1168	644	1194	3006	5260
Northumberland	560	1096	244	1900	3059
Perry	521	750	657	1928	2135
Philadelphia	7892	12218	11756	31866	3x222
Pike	270	10	5	285	862
Potter	1264	4	2	1270	667
Schuylkill	2188	2315	367	4870	7035
Somerset	1458	1404	1	2863	1763
Snyder	443	1015	49	1507	1255
Sullivan	309	43	5	357	538
Susquehanna	3861	8	43	3912	2548
Tioga	4541	7	20	4568	1386
Union	1429	171	15	1615	1092
Venango	2041	65	7	2113	3159
Warren	2091	2	47	2140	1231
Washington	4237	137	128	4502	4288
Wayne	2172	76	37	2285	2259
Westmoreland	4091	233	66	4390	5172
Wyoming	1138	17	57	1212	1171
York	511	3300	1001	4812	6876
Totals	147,433	55,944	26,228	229,605	230,842

* Organized 1860.

1859—AUDITOR-GENERAL—MAJORITIES.

COCHRAN PEOPLES' PARTY.		WRIGHT—DEMOCRAT.	
Allegheny	3214	Adams	10
Armstrong	339	Bedford	136
Beaver	625	Berks	1193
Blair	1151	Cambria	275
Bradford	2104	Carbon	149
Bucks	13	Clarion	681
Butler	561	Clearfield	319
Centre	213	Clinton	374
Chester	1022	Columbia	777
Crawford	625	Cumberland	303
Dauphin	1114	Elk	94
Delaware	817	Fayette	148
Erie	1206	Fulton	135
Franklin	425	Greene	611
Forest	7	Lehigh	243
Huntingdon	480	Luzerne	865
Indiana	1095	Lycoming	359
Jefferson	220	Mifflin	67
Juniata	86	Monroe	1368
Lancaster	4169	Montgomery	521
Lawrence	825	Montour	552
Lebanon	1162	Northampton	1280
McKean	13	Northumberland	557
Mercer	545	Pike	586
Perry	18	Sullivan	201
Philadelphia	3159	Wayne	340
Potter	416	Westmoreland	360
Schuylkill	345	Wyoming	194
Somerset	997	York	220
Snyder	549	Totals	13121
Susquehanna	716		
Tioga	898		
Union	523		
Venango	185		
Warren	382		
Washington	325		
Totals	30,574		

You will observe that in 1856 the vote stood:

Buchanan, Democratic	230,642
Fillmore, Fremont, } Opposition	229,605
Buchanan's majority over all	1,237

And that in 1859 the majorities stood:

Opposition	30,574
Democratic	13,121
Opposition majority	17,453

In three years "the policy of the Administration" had reduced its clear majority of 1,237 over both the factions of its opponents, united them, and brought its friends into a minority of 17,453. Giving "the Administration" due credit for its efficiency in tearing to pieces, can we have a reasonable doubt that it has increased the majority of its opponents at least 10,000 in the year that has intervened since the last election. LEO.

GOV. SEWARD'S TOUR.

His Arrival at Buffalo on His Return Home—Serenade by the Wide-Awakes—Demonstration at Erie, Penn.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 5.

Mr. SEWARD arrived here this afternoon. He held a *levée* at the house of Hon. E. G. SPAULDING in the evening, and made a brief speech to a large crowd. He was serenaded by the Wide-Awakes. Gen. NYE also made a speech.

At Erie, Penn., Mr. SEWARD was received by the people with music and the discharge of cannon. He told them Pennsylvania began well under BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, but that the new States he had just seen now far exceeded her in devotion to liberty, and that unless she renewed her fires she would be left out in the cold alone. He urged them to work, and vote for CURTIN next Tuesday.

There were large demonstrations at other places on his route, to-day. He goes to Auburn to-morrow, concluding his five weeks' campaign. E.

The Coming "Lake Squadron"—The Governor and Mr. Lincoln—The Result in the Northwest.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1860.

The culmination of Gov. SEWARD'S tour has been worthy of its commencement. Yesterday was a lively day for the Northwest; a day of Wide-Awakes, banners, music, torches, speeches, processions, fireworks, and all the noise, pride, and circumstance of campaigning enthusiasm generally. In all these respects Detroit was fairly outdone by Chicago. As to the number of human beings who assembled within the city precincts yesterday to hear, see, and do honor to the great New-Yorker, others may estimate them, but I cannot. They say here, that yesterday's was the largest meeting ever held in the Northwest; certainly it was many fold the largest I ever saw, and, as I passed from the stand in the open air, whence Gov. SEWARD was speaking, and holding the closest attention of the furthest man within the reach of his voice, to the immense and overflowing wigwam where LOVEJOY and [illegible] were haranguing a throng even more [illegible] were rushed through the streets, themselves crowded with Wide-Awakes and Republicans, a shade of discouragement came over me, as I felt that not only the English tongue must fail to convey the idea of number, but that newspaper language itself was wanting.

The whole affair was, in a word, a fit culmination to the great ovation which has awaited Gov. SEWARD throughout his Northwestern tour. And yet to consider Gov. SEWARD'S progress simply as an ovation to the man, or as a demonstration on his part of popular or of party strength, is to look upon it in its most superficial and least significant aspect. In its fruits, to be felt in many future campaigns, and materially influencing the whole future politics and policy of the country, will be found its real significance. From this year of grace, 1860, will probably date a new degradation of the Presidential office, by bringing future aspirants for its honors into the canvassing mire as advocates for their own claims before the people, from the stump. From this year, too, historians will date the disintegration of the old Jackson Democracy. But a thing more truly noticeable than either will be this tour of Gov. SEWARD'S. To those who have looked on it, and observed its progress only as one event of a campaign, this will appear a most exaggerated estimate of its importance; but those who have carefully followed the Governor through the medium of the public prints, and still more those who may have been present at any considerable portion of his addresses, will almost surely acknowledge this estimate of its significance not to be over-drawn. It has been my good fortune to be able to follow Gov. SEWARD, and to listen to the whole or parts of every speech which he has delivered from Detroit to Chicago. I have mixed with his audiences; I have heard the man and his doctrines discussed; I have observed the people whom he addresses. The result in my own mind has been—though not myself a Seward man, or so fortunate as to have more than a passing acquaintance with the Governor, as I have met him during this trip—that Gov. SEWARD is not only a practical man, but one of the most formidably practical statesmen that this country has ever produced. Of this fact, sometimes denied, this tour, properly understood, furnishes conclusive proof.

Of Gov. SEWARD'S original plans and ideas in making his engagements for this trip, I have, of course, no further knowledge than as I have watched their gradual development and apparent execution. To comprehend his plans and their object, as my observation leads me to understand them, it is necessary to go some way back. Gov. SEWARD is a deep thinker, and the principles on which he laid the plans of this tour, must be sought for in events near two centuries old. Many people have expressed astonishment at the wondrous fertility which has apparently produced throughout this tour a new speech for every new place. The fertility indeed exists, but in this case it has been exercised in a different way, and not in producing new ideas for each locality, but in continually reproducing the same ideas in different forms. The truth is, the Governor's speeches throughout the campaign have been singular for their unity and singleness of aim. He has in fact made two speeches, and two only—one at Detroit and one at St. Paul, conveying two great thoughts; one of fact and one of theory. The great St. Paul fact that the future and eternal seat of power on this continent, is henceforth to be looked for on the great cereal table lands lying on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the great Detroit theory, that this Government has been perverted from the original purity of its principles since the year 1820. That it went wrong, not in the repeal, but in the passage of the Missouri Compromise. The application of the theory to the fact was evident. It was simply this, that it was the duty of the future ruling power of the country—of the youthful and vigorous States of the Northwest, to restore to the Government the original purity of its principles, and to return it to the point of divergence of 1820. To fully realize the practical and consummate tact with which this has been forced on the popular mind, one must see and know the people whom Gov. SEWARD has been addressing. It must be remembered that it has long been a theory of Gov. SEWARD'S, that originally two columns of men went forth to people and subdue this country. The one went forth from Plymouth, the other from Jamestown. The course of each is distinctly traceable on the map of the United States—yet more distinctly in the people, their habits and thoughts. The one column marched westward, through the Northern tier of States and the great Lakes, until now it has reached Minnesota. The other column went southward, through the Southern tier and along the Gulf, till it took possession of Texas. Between the two the portentous question of Slavery arose, and at length the heads of the two columns, converging as they proceeded westward, finally met in conflict on the plains of Kansas. All the lakes and northwestern States are the legitimate daughters of New-York and New-England, and now swarm with their children, who still warmly remember the homes from which they emigrated, and are to-day more devotedly attached to the distinguished men of the States from which they came, than they are to those of the States of their adoption. Of these children of the East, Gov. SEWARD may be considered the representative man and acknowledged leader. His journey has undeniably followed the course of their emigration. He has marshaled the Northern column into line, and everywhere he has preached to them, in every form by which, in speech or in types, it could be made to enter into the popular mind, the doctrines of the "irrepressible conflict," and of a return of the Government to its original purity. Everywhere this doctrine has taken deep hold of every man coming from New-York and New-England, and those men are the Northwest. The result cannot fail to be great. It will probably long be felt in the concentration of Northern sentiment, and in the consolidation of the Northern column into an irresistible power in politics. The be-all and end-all of Gov. SEWARD'S tour will be the formation of a tier of Lake States, counterbalancing the Gulf States—a "Lake Squadron" as opposed to the "Gulf Squadron"—and a Lake Squadron believing as firmly in the "irrepressible conflict" as does the Gulf Squadron in the divine institution of Slavery. Thereafter there will be a new power in the land—a power rendering the Middle States of both sections a debatable ground in the great conflict, with the ultimate result a foregone conclusion in favor of the rising and vigorous North and Northwest, as against the stationary and emasculated South and Southwest.

If I am correct in this interpretation of Gov. SEWARD'S plan, it is certainly great in its design, but does it admit of execution? Will his materials admit of a successful fulfillment of his plan? Is it sufficiently homogeneous to be fused into the compact combination proposed? On this point I am not competent to speak. I am, however, free to say that, until I followed Gov. SEWARD through the West, I never knew what a great country the East was. The West, it is true, produces wheat at fifty bushels to the acre, but the East produces something that is greater than wheat, for it has produced the West itself, in producing its men. Those men are the West; they believe in SEWARD; and, armed in their faith, I can believe that he can execute almost miracles. But whether Gov. SEWARD can completely carry out his design or not, after what I have seen, I cannot doubt that he will accomplish much; and much or little, he has certainly, in the manner in which he has taken hold of his task, developed the highest talents of both the practical workman and the consummate strategist. I listened to him both at St. Paul and at Lawrence, and never before was I so impressed with the majesty of a man's position. Preaching at the former place, his great doctrines to nations yet to be—speaking in the secure centre of his power, and foreshadowing the policy of States as yet scarcely born, and then speedily hastening to the other point—the point of present conflict and danger—and there beckoning on the advancing column, and pointing them onward, Westward to the mountains, and Southward to the gulf, till Slavery shall be walled in by freedom, and our "irrepressible conflict" be decided once and for all. After this I imagine it will be of little consequence who the Republicans place in the offices of power, for whether in office or out of office—in the Cabinet, the Senate, or at Auburn—Gov. SEWARD will ever be looked to to supply to the Republicans what all parties most need and few can get—a reason for their faith.

There was one other most significant feature of this tour which impressed me much at Madison, from the tone of the speeches there made. It seemed as though in view of the results already evident from the new census,—from the nomination of LINCOLN, because a citizen of the West,—and from the general tendency of power towards the newly settled States, Gov. SEWARD and Mr. ADAMS,—one a representative man of the country and the people where power has resided for the last thirty years, and the other, by birth and character, strongly representative of the country and people where it resided up to within thirty years back—had come to the West to resign that power into the hands of its future and final possessors, and at the same time to admonish them to a careful use of their trust, and to see to it that through them the Republic received no detriment. Certainly the speeches of both of these gentlemen were much imbued with this spirit, and a great opportunity was offered to Senator DOOLITTLE for a reply. He, however, did not take advantage of it, and perhaps the occasion itself only existed in my own imagination.

Gov. SEWARD'S campaign may now, I suppose, be considered as closed. He will hardly, I presume, make any other elaborate effort. He has certainly done his share, and perhaps more than his share, but in doing it he has increased his own influence in even greater ratio than he has increased the power of his party. Of the result of the election he declares himself, at all times and in all places, thoroughly confident. Certainly there can exist no doubt in any of the States through which he has himself passed, if one can judge from appearances. After all, however, as it was in 1856 so is it in 1860, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Indiana constitute the battle-ground. As for Illinois, they seem to speak with the utmost confidence of it here, and even hope to gain a couple of members of Congress. I cannot but feel some doubt, however, as to the Legislature, and no man need doubt that Judge DOUGLAS, never very scrupulous, will turn heaven and earth to rid himself of a colleague who has proved such a bloodhound on him in his evil courses as has Judge TAUMBULL. Gov. SEWARD met the Judge, with Mr. LINCOLN, at Springfield. He looks pale and rather worn by his campaign, but he sticks to it with his usual tenacity. As for Mr. LINCOLN, I never saw him before, but am now prepared to declare his pictures gross libels. Mr. LINCOLN is not an ugly man—that is, his face is not handsome, certainly, but it is a face pleasant to look upon—an honest face, with a dreamy eye, and a pleasant, genial expression; awkward in manner, tall and stooping in figure, he is yet a man whom you would instantly pick out among a crowd of strangers as one whom you could trust. As Gov. SEWARD was in Springfield scarcely fifteen minutes, and for about ten of those fifteen was engaged in talking to the crowd, and for the other five in introducing his traveling party to the President-to-be, with whom he at no time conversed unheard by at least a dozen listeners, it is fair to suppose that no very decisive arrangements were effected in regard to future Cabinets—a state of the case, I presume, which the Democratic Press will regard as highly improbable, but nevertheless a fact.

Gov. SEWARD leaves here this afternoon, and will, let us hope, reach Auburn, and peace, and exemption from Wide-Awakes, on Saturday evening next.

C. F. A., JR.

MOVEMENTS OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Arrival and Reception at Chicago—Mass-Meeting and Torchlight Procession.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 4.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived at 10 o'clock to-night, two hours after programme time. He was met at the dépôt by the Douglas Convention, to the number of 6,000, and escorted to the Tremont House, where he was welcomed home by S. B. TAYLOR. Mr. DOUGLAS briefly responded, acknowledging the honor done him in this magnificent reception. The streets in the vicinity of the Tremont House were densely crowded—the number in attendance being estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand persons.

Mr. DOUGLAS addresses a mass meeting of the Democracy to-morrow.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 5.

The number in attendance at the Douglas mass meeting to-night was very large. Delegations were present from various parts of the State. A procession was formed at noon, which escorted Mr. DOUGLAS to the Union Park, where he spoke for an hour and a half.

This evening there was a torchlight procession. It was a grand affair. It marched through the principal streets to the Court-House Square, where several addresses were made by prominent Douglas men. Speeches were also made from the balcony of the Tremont House by Gen. DODGE of Iowa, Senator STEWART of Michigan, and others, to a large and enthusiastic crowd.

CITY POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIARY CONVENTION.

An Exciting Session—Judge Cowles Almost Nominated for Recorder, but Declines—Unanimous Nomination of Thomas B. Van Beuren.

The Republican Judiciary Convention reassembled last evening at No. 618 Broadway, for the purpose of substituting a nominee for the Recordership in place of ex-Judge EDMONDS, who declined to run. Every delegation was present early and in full force, and precisely at 7½ o'clock the Chairman, Mr. HIRAM BARNEY, called the meeting to order. On motion of Mr. SHANNON, Mr. WILEY, a member of the last Legislature, was invited to take a seat beside the Chairman.

Mr. WILEY created some merriment, upon taking his seat, by thanking the Convention for the honor of choosing him to preside.

The roll was then called, the substitutes in each delegation being announced *seriatim*. A correct list of delegates was thus made in about half an hour. A very large number of substitutes appeared—among others Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, who was so nearly nominated at the first meeting of the Convention.

After various efforts to proceed to an informal ballot, the Convention decided to hear the letter of declination of Judge EDMONDS read. The letter (heretofore published in the TIMES) was read by the Secretary.

The declination of Judge EDMONDS was unanimously accepted.

Mr. DAYTON moved that the Convention proceed to an informal ballot.

Ex-Judge BEEBE moved to amend that the Wards be called, and each Ward announce its candidate.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER objected, that the minorities would be deprived of their rights.

After much difficulty the sense of the Convention was taken, the amendment declared lost, and Mr. DAYTON'S motion carried.

Mr. FRANK SHEPHARD took occasion, at this point, to state by authority that Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER would under no circumstances allow his name to be used as a candidate for Recorder. In this connection he read a letter from Mr. SPENCER, stating that the only position he coveted was in the front rank of private soldiers in the Republican ranks. (Cheers.)

The roll was then called for the informal ballot, with the following result:

John H. White	37	Erastus C. Benedict	1
Thos. B. Van Beuren	44	H. T. Cleveland	1
James W. White	8	Edgar Ketchum	1
R. L. Lattimore	1	R. H. Mott	1
Luther R. Marsh	1	E. P. Cowles	11
Samuel Atkinson	1		

AN INTERESTING SCENE.

When the name of JOSEPH LUX, of the Twenty-second Ward, was called—nearly the last name on a list of 110—Mr. LUX named EDWARD P. COWLES. The name of Judge COWLES seemed to touch the Convention like an electric spark. The room resounded with deafening applause, and there were universal cries of "Will he accept?" "If he will I will change my vote," "And I mine," "And I mine," "We will all change our votes."

Judge COWLES, who was a delegate to the Convention, then took the floor, and though out of order, was permitted to speak by general consent. He said he had a right to be proud of the sentiment that had been expressed towards him by a portion of the Convention. But, they would perceive at once that if there were no other circumstances to intervene, the fact that he was a member of this Convention, that he had been in consultation with them with regard to the proper person to be put in nomination was sufficient. A nomination under such circumstances would place him in a position where his course might subject him to a charge of improper and selfish motives.

Voices from every quarter of the room instantly shouted, "No," "No," "Never," "No, Sir, never," in the most emphatic terms.

Mr. COWLES continued: He ought to know something of the direction that prejudice would sometimes take, and the objections he had made were insuperable to him.

Ex-Judge BEEBE said if that was Judge COWLES only objection he did not think it was sufficient. If a man was to be considered ineligible because his constituents thought enough of him to make him a delegate to the Convention it was too bad. (Enthusiastic applause.) If Mr. COWLES did not wish to stay in the Convention, let him walk out. They had a right to nominate him if they pleased.

Mr. SPENCER raised the point of order that the ballot must proceed.

Judge BEEBE undertook to explain that there were certain times when they could not keep in order.

Much confusion now ensued, some delegates insisting upon calling the roll, others urging Mr. COWLES to accept, others changing their votes, and all making considerable noise.

Judge COWLES, after the vote had been announced as above, and a motion carried to proceed to a formal ballot, again expressed his determination to decline being considered a candidate. He returned his thanks to his friends in the Convention for the compliment.

After considerable more confusion, the formal vote was taken, and announced as follows:

THOMAS B. VAN BEUREN	62
JOHN H. WHITE	38
JAMES W. WHITE	7

The nomination of Mr. VAN BEUREN was then made unanimous, and three cheers were given for the Republican County ticket.

After various calls for the report of the Committee appointed to wait upon Judge BONNEY, the Chairman announced that Judge BONNEY had accepted the nomination tendered him. [Applause.]

The nomination of Mr. VAN BEUREN was a surprise to many members of the Convention, who did not even know his business or anything of his history. Upon inquiry of the knowing ones it appeared that Mr. VAN BEUREN was a Free-Soil Democrat in this City in '48; that he went to California among the pioneers, was chosen District-Attorney of one of the cities, and also a member of the California Senate. About three years since he returned to New-York where he has since been engaged in the practice of the law.

Hon. John M. Botts Predicts Lincoln's Election.

A few days since, while Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS was in this City, he was asked by a member of the Ashland Association whether he would make a speech in New-York in behalf of the Fusion ticket. He replied that he would rather not, and that if he did it would do the Fusion men more harm than good. When asked the reason why, he said: "I am going South to speak against BRECKINRIDGE and disunion, and how could I do that after having spoken here in favor of a fusion with that party. He said he had been fighting disunion all his life, and could not now do otherwise,—he had lived an honest man, and intended to die one." When asked what he considered the prospect was with regard to the election, he replied: "Sir, there is not a peg to hang a doubt upon that LINCOLN will be elected. No man in his senses doubts it."

Wide-Awake Central Committee.

REPORTS RELATIVE TO THE DEMONSTRATION OF WEDNESDAY EVENING—ANOTHER PARADE TO TAKE PLACE.

A regular meeting of the Wide-Awake Central Committee was held last evening at No. 636 Broadway. Mr. D. E. GAVITT, from the Finance Committee, reported that the demonstration of Wednesday evening had cost a very large sum of money, the exact amount of which could be ascertained by any member, by calling on the Committee privately, but it was deemed best not to make the thing public. One thing he could say, that all bills incurred by the demonstration would be paid by Monday night next.

Mr. W. M. GILLESPIE, from the Committee of Arrangements, reported that the number who took part in the display was 19,234, which was the lowest estimate made by the Committee of Arrangements. He further reported that the Committee had contracted for fifty barrels of oil for the sum of $936, the larger portion of which had mysteriously disappeared. So far as known, only sixteen or seventeen barrels were used, and what had become of the remainder no one knew. A long discussion ensued with reference to the missing oil, and finally the report was referred back to the Committee for further investigation.

Mr. GILLESPIE offered a resolution authorizing the Grand Marshal to order another parade of New-York City Wide-Awakes, to take place after the Pennsylvania election, at such time as the Grand Marshal may designate. After a long discussion, the resolution was adopted *nem. con.*, and the Committee adjourned.

Sixth Republican Congressional Convention.

The Sixth Republican Congressional Convention met for the third time at No. 618 Broadway last evening. There was still a dead-lock on the question of admitting the two sets of delegates which claim seats—one supporting Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, and the other Supervisor LITTLE—and the Convention adjourned without effecting anything.

Mozart Hall Sixth Congressional Convention.

RENOMINATION OF HON. JOHN COCHRANE.

Last evening the Sixth District (Mozart Hall) Congressional Convention held an adjourned meeting. JOHN COCHRANE was unanimously renominated for Congress.

Union Congressional Conventions.

Nearly all the Union Congressional Conventions were expected to meet last evening, but somehow or other, none of them seemed to have got together. It is said that beyond the nomination of GEO. BRIGGS, the Bell men will not seek Congressional honors.

Breckinridge Fourth Congressional District Convention.

The Breckinridge Congressional Convention of the Fourth District met last evening, and after indulging in considerable talk adjourned without effecting a choice. Another meeting will be held on Wednesday next.

Assembly Nominations.

The First District (Tammany) Assembly Convention met last evening, at Burns', in the First Ward, and unanimously nominated JAMES HAYS for Member of Assembly.

The Fifth District (Tammany) Convention adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening.

The Tammany and Mozart Assembly Conventions of the Fifteenth Assembly District both placed GEO. W. VARIAN in nomination for the Assembly.

The Eleventh District Republican Assembly Convention met last evening, and nominated CUMMINGS H. TUCKER.

Several other Conventions adjourned without making any nominations.

Religious Services To-morrow.

St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, (English,) which organized last year in Brooklyn under the pastoral care of Rev. WILLIAM HULL, has just purchased the Church edifice lately occupied by the Baptist Society on Atlantic-street, between Powers-street and Fourth-avenue. It will be dedicated at 10½ o